





## HOME NEWS

# Downing Street meeting tomorrow with union leaders will seek to avoid head-on clash over pay

By Michael Hazfield  
Political Reporter

Senior economic ministers are hoping that a positive advance can be made with trade union leaders this week to avoid a head-on clash over pay.

The two sides are to meet tomorrow at Downing Street to see if any flexibility can be squeezed from within the 5 per cent pay ceiling, but ministers are adamant that nothing can be given that would lead to a return to double-figure inflation next year.

Cabinet ministers from different ends of the political spectrum share the common cause. Mr Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said on television yesterday: "The determination to keep the rate of inflation at its present level for the next month or two and improve on it thereafter is absolute."

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment and one of the left-wing ministers in the Cabinet, gave a warning to Saturday's trade union gains could be threatened by "an inflationary bonfire". He said in a statement: "This fire would leave little of worth. The Government pay policy is an essential part of an overall strategy to ensure that this country's future holds more than just a handful of worthless ashes."

Mr Hattersley, who was interviewed on London's *World*, was non-committal on suggestions that the Price Commission will be given new powers for tighter

price controls as a method of curbing inflationary wage increases.

Whitehall officials do not deny that the idea has been floated, but there are many obstacles, including securing the passage of such legislation through Parliament and also getting trade union approval, for the outcome could lead to greater unemployment.

In playing down the suggestion, Mr Hattersley said that the Government would continue to look at ways of changing the Price Commission. Of its future, he said: "If there is any change in the Price Commission's role or powers over the next six years, I think the Price Commission will be extended." Of inflation, Mr Hattersley said: "We are running at 7.8 per cent now and I think we can certainly hold it at that figure and reduce it below that figure. We may make a slight improvement on that figure, let us say 1 per cent."

He rejected charges that the Government would risk unemployment if it used financial and monetary measures to hold the pay limit.

He said that unemployment would also result if the Government's 5 per cent pay policy failed. "If the policy of overall economic planning, including wages, goes wrong, then there is going to be some increased unemployment."

It is not a matter of the Government creating it," he said. "The Government pay policy is an essential part of an overall strategy to ensure that this country's future holds more than just a handful of worthless ashes."

Mr Hattersley, who was interviewed on London's *World*, was non-committal on suggestions that the Price Commission will be given new powers for tighter

down wages would bring economic chaos.

That is a view shared by several so-called Heathite Tories who were at the party's conference in Brighton last week.

But yesterday Mr John Biffert, MP for Oswestry, a leading Tory radical and a former member of Mrs Thatcher's Shadow Cabinet, said that incomes policies were not consistent with either a free market or a mixed market economy. While incomes policies had everything to do with the political distribution of wealth and incomes within a society, they had "little or nothing to do with inflation."

Mr Biffert, who was speaking to the Cambridge University Conservative Association, described as "nonsense" the Prime Minister's threat to the party conference that if the 5 per cent incomes policy was disregarded the Government would have to adopt compensating fiscal and monetary policies.

Mr James Callaghan said yesterday that the Government would continue to follow the path of cooperation, as against confrontation and division. His comments were contained in a letter to Mr John Home-Roberts, the Labour candidate in the Berwick and East Lothian by-election, to be held on October 26.

The Prime Minister said that few people wanted confrontation and division, whether it leads to the Conservatives' hard and uncaring tomorrow, or to the separate Scotland of the nationalists.



Two Great Western Railway steam engines, renovated at the Didcot Rail Museum, with GWR carriages, pulling out of Didcot station yesterday on a trip to Stratford-on-Avon.

## Press Council censures two newspapers

An increasing tendency to publish gruesome pictures has led the Press Council to censure severely the *Daily Express* and the *Daily Mail* for "a deplorable example of sensational journalism".

The council says it appreciates the pressure on editors, but emphasizes that only overriding public interest could justify publication of such pictures or news. Even then, nothing should be done to cause pain or humiliation to bereaved or distressed people.

In adjudications released today, the council upholds complaints against the newspapers for publishing a picture of Lady Henrietta Guinness's body, lying in a stream after she plunged from a bridge in Italy in May.

But it rejected complaints against the *Daily Mail* concerning a picture of the body of the Italian politician Signor Aldo Moro, in the back of a car and against the *Daily Express* for publishing pictures of massacre victims at Vumba, Rhodesia.

One of the complainants in connection with Lady Henrietta's death was Mr Alan Hare, her uncle. He criticized

four reports in the *Daily Mail* of her death, and her mother, Lady Elizabeth More O'Ferrall, said in a statement that her family had been pursued by journalists, causing extra suffering.

Mr Iain Mackie, the *Daily Mail* assistant managing editor, told the council that tragic pictures could cause grief, yet they were legitimate news. Signor Moro's murder was of international significance and while Lady Henrietta's was not she belonged to a prominent family and her unorthodox life-style kept her in the public eye.

The picture of her body was not a close-up, he said.

The Press Council adjudication on the complaints against the *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* over Lady Henrietta's picture said:

"While there is no evidence that the reporters of any British newspapers harassed the relatives, the council thinks it is probable that the relatives

of Lady Henrietta Guinness were exposed to some harassment, and it deplorable such conduct."

It censured severely both the *Daily Mail* and the *Daily Express* for publishing the picture of her body.

Mr Eric Moonman, MP, made three complaints about allegations in the *Sunday Times* that Israel had tortured Arab prisoners. The Press Council rejected them.

The council said yesterday that it is not its function to decide whether the allegations in detail were true but it considers the editor had reasonable grounds at the time for believing them.

Mr Moonman alleged that even when the allegations fell short of proof, the tone of the investigation presented them as proven facts; that Israel was denied the opportunity to comment or reply before publication; and that the *Sunday Times* misinformed readers by using in headlines and featured quotes statements that were not fully substantiated.

The council was told that two weeks later the newspaper published a half-page statement issued by the Israeli Embassy in London denying

the torture allegations in detail.

In the complaints involving pictures of Signor Moro and the Rhodesian massacre, the council accepted that the subject-matter was of public concern and showed the enormity of what had been done.

Replying to the complaint, Mr Harold Evans, the editor, said the front page article had contained a denial issued by an Israeli official in London, and there were further specific details in the main article.

Mr Eric Marsden, the newspaper's former correspondent in Israel, said he was in no doubt that the allegations in the *Sunday Times* were true.

Cartoon criticism: Two complaints about a cartoon in the *London Evening Standard* were yesterday upheld by the council. The cartoon was based on a murder case and was described by the council as a "shocking outrage on decency and justice."

The council added: "The worst aspect of the reporting of the death of Lady Henrietta Guinness was the publication of a photograph of her body lying in a stream. The council acknowledges that this photograph had been circulated by an agency."

## 49 Ulster policemen hurt in clashes with marchers

From Christopher Walker  
Belfast

The increasing reliance on the Royal Ulster Constabulary rather than the Army as the main weapon against civilian unrest in Northern Ireland was twice demonstrated at the weekend in a series of clashes with both republican and "loyalist" demonstrators which left 49 policemen injured.

The weekend's toll of violence against the RUC brings the total of policemen injured in the province over the past week to more than 100, a figure that has rarely been exceeded over such a short period in the 10 years of the present crisis.

Yesterday afternoon 17 members of the RUC, including Mr David Chesney, Assistant Chief Constable of Belfast, were injured when police fired on an illegal republican march organized in support of political status for IRA prisoners.

About 350 demonstrators, many relatives of men refusing to wash or wear clothes in prison, had intended to march to the Maze prison at Long Kesh, but they found their route blocked by police, who later fired rubber bullets to disperse the mob, which was hurling bricks, bottles and other missiles at them.

The English-born Chief Con-

stable of the RUC, Sir Kenneth Newman, was known to be anxious to demonstrate that his men would be as firm in handling republican demonstrators as they had been 24 hours earlier in violent clashes with extreme "loyalists" who went on the rampage in Londonderry.

The Londonderry incidents brought widespread street violence to the city for the second weekend in succession. Altogether 32 policemen were injured and at one point a screaming mob dragged policemen from their car, then overtook the vehicle and burnt it.

At the time of the fighting the large force of police were attempting to control a crowd of about 4,500 hard-line Protestants attending a march organized by the Rev Ian Paisley, MP for Antrim, in protest against RUC tactics the previous weekend.

Inevitably the police tactics have provoked criticism from extremist leaders, but they have won praise from moderate politicians on both sides of Ulster's sectarian divide. Yesterday Mr Oliver Napier, leader of the non-sectarian Alliance Party, said that Mr Paisley bore personal responsibility for the disturbances which had accompanied his Londonderry march.

## Powder dry in battle over seals

From Dan van der Var  
Kirkwall

The stalemate between the seal hunters and the conservationists in Orkney waters has lasted a week. The Scottish Office is as adamant as ever that the cull will go ahead, but the Norwegian marksmen are performing keeping their powder dry and a wet Sunday in Kirkwall proved a good opportunity yesterday to reflect on a bizarre chronicle of frenetic inactivity.

The Scottish Office confirmed that unspecified precautions had been taken against possible sabotage by extreme protesters after a threat last week. The objectors are committed to strictly peaceful protest action.

The Scottish Office charges that the intrusions by protesters and journalists had led to the abandonment of 50 to 100 pups by their mothers at the largest seal colony was refuted on Saturday. A government scientist and officials of the RSPCA and the Scottish SPCA visited the colony, found a maximum of seven abandoned and concurred that there was "no direct evidence" of damage.

Meanwhile, the confrontation between protesters and cullers has proved to be the retrospective salvation of the Orkney tourist industry, which had a bad summer.

Ashore, the cull itself has been subjected to severe damage by ecologists who have been giving details of their existence.

It is no challenge to their right to exist to record that these visually beautiful creatures, in their way a triumph of evolution, are also vicious bags of blubber with bad breath, rotten teeth and disgusting habits.

Plea to No 10. A petition with about 1,200 signatures is to be sent to the Prime Minister in protest against the cull. Four women obtained the signatures in Berwick-upon-Tweed, North Berwick and Haddington at the weekend.

## Bid to change Civil Service 'star entry'

By Peter Hennessy

The Society of Civil and Public Servants has submitted last-minute evidence to an inter-departmental committee of officials in an attempt to change the latter's report on a new scheme for recruitment to the senior Civil Service.

The committee's thinking, details of which were given in *The Times* on October 9, envisaged a "starred" entrance scheme, of about 100 graduates, recruited directly from the universities each year with greater opportunities for experience in the executive grades. The committee's draft report reflects its assessment of the need to secure a supply of the ablest graduates into Whitehall.

The society, which represents executive grade officials, has been pressing for reform for several years. Its additional evidence is designed to counter the committee's claim that direct entry would be a "testing post and

officers, in the absence of a "starred" arrangement, without cutting the flow of the best university-trained talent."

The society's alternative plan would enable an executive officer, whatever his or her background, to apply after two years' service for an "executive officer development scheme", which could lead to accelerated promotion to senior grades. Up to 500 officials might be chosen annually for a two-year programme, which would include a four-week training course, in all aspects of civil service work, such as economics, personnel management and negotiation techniques.

Those completing the programme successfully would be promoted to higher executive officer rank. After two years at that level, an official could apply for a "higher executive officer development scheme". It would last one year, six months of which would be spent in a "testing post and

six months on special training, including aspects of public administration, legislative procedures, policy studies, statistics, and personnel management. The scheme would be accommodated on this scheme annually, with a view to promotion to principal rank.

The society claims that its scheme would ensure fair treatment for both experienced executive grade officials and direct-entry graduates. The plan, however, was passed with only the slimmest of majorities by the society's executive committee, many of whose members believe that no special selection or training is necessary at executive or higher executive officer level.

The society's executive committee, chaired by Mr John Moore, a deputy secretary at the Civil Service Department, will meet this week. Its report is expected to be published at the end of the month.

## Glasgow papers' staff lose jobs

More than 700 journalists and production staff at the *Daily Record* and *Sunday Mail*, published in Glasgow, have been told they have lost their jobs. The papers are to be taken over by a consortium of businessmen, led by Mr Derek Webber, chairman of the *Daily Record*, said that, despite a warning, journalists and production staff refused to produce the *Sunday Mail*.

## Nurses' special case pay claim

Nurses will today put a claim for a 15 per cent "special case" pay award in addition to last April's 10 per cent settlement in talks with Mr David Evans, Secretary of State for Social Services.

The claim is presented as a substitute for a productivity deal given to other workers, but which nurses cannot negotiate because of the nature of their work.

## Bitter split in biggest Civil Service union

By Christopher Thomas

Bitter political divisions the Civil and Public Service Association (CPSA), the biggest Civil Service union, will be opened this week as the union enters its worst constitutional crisis.

Technically the dominated national executive committee no longer exists after a ruling on Friday that elections held at the policy-making conference last May for the voting seats are null and void.

Mr Leonard Lever, a middle-of-the-road president who today asks the executive when it meets in London carry out a caretaker role pending new elections.

Mr Peter Colman, a Communist, whose election last May as one of the two vice-presidents has been reversed, will be banned from the meeting. E place will be taken by Mr Kate Losinski, a right-wing. According to a confidential report from Harold Dowd, Co. chartered accountant, who acts as the union's returns officer, 20 union branches do not comply with a new rule agreed in November that delegates to the policy-making conference must vote for the candidates nominated by the branches.

The report concluded that had the votes been cast according to the rule, Mr Colman and Mr Losinski would have squeezed in result declared in May as 97,838 to Mr Colman at 96,671 to Mrs Losinski.

The union is now effective without any political leadership at all. Mr Losinski is expected to negotiate on London working allowances for civil servants as well as on the next annual pay deal.

Mr Colman travelled to London last night from his home in Glasgow and intended to be at the union's headquarters when the executive meets a 2.30 pm. He is understood to be taking legal advice this morning and an application for an injunction to restrain the president from carrying out the ruling is possible.

On the surface, there appears to be no political logic for the vote-switching. Since the rule was so new it is arguable that many branches did not know of it.

The manner in which votes were cast for national executive elections is not at this stage under challenge, but Mrs Losinski claimed last night that there had been "a stack of complaints" to the union about mis-casting of votes.

There will not be fresh elections for the vice-presidential posts.

Mr Colman did not stand for election to the executive after winning the presidency in May, and it is on that constitutional point that the executive elections have been declared void.

Only candidates nominated for last May's election will be eligible for the new election. Under a new rule all 1,400 branches must hold meetings to decide where their votes should be cast.

The president's decision to call for new elections is seen by the right wing as an opportunity for the union to break its longstanding defeat by the highly organized Broad Left movement which includes Communists, Trotskyists, Marxists, and traditional left-of-centre Labour. The right wing of the union has waged a long campaign for a system of secret voting.

## Barbiturate control plan

By Stewart Tiedler

A number of barbiturate drugs considered by experts to be as destructive as heroin and much abused by drug addicts are expected to be brought under the control of the Misuse of Drugs Act.

That would clear up an anomaly that has existed for many years whereby drugs like heroin and cocaine are controlled, but barbiturates remain clear of the law although they can be just as addictive as opiates; withdrawal symptoms can lead to lethal fits unless medically treated.

The drugs are mixed with others by addicts, who have become the bane of some of the main London hospitals faced with a steady stream of overdose cases.

The controls would cover four barbiturates and a member of the amphetamine group of drugs. The four barbiturates are Amylobarbitone, Butobarbitone, Penobarbitone, and Quinalbarbitone.

They would all be placed in Class B of the Act, which includes amphetamine and the amphetamine, Diethylpropion, and would be placed in Class C.

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## Wilson 'smear campaign' inquiry demand rejected

Continued from page 1

On the general proposition of excessive partisanship by the press, the commission said evidence did not suggest that in either the national or regional press the balance against Labour was strong.

In its statement today the Press Council says, Sir Harold told the complaints committee at a meeting that he was telephoned by a member of Parliament just before the second election in 1974 to say that a local paper had had as many as 46 people in its office inquiring for anything they could find to discredit him or anyone connected with him.

That was where he had got the word "confront". The word "discredited" had been used ironically.

Referring to threats he had mentioned to the commission, Sir Harold said he knew of only one where the initiative was taken by a newspaper and in that case nothing was published and there was no prosecution.

He did not believe any newspaper would send its representatives on such missions or even commission a professional burglar.

It was suggested to Sir Harold that he was not saying that he thought there was any direct instruction from proprietors or editors, particularly to individual, distinguished journalists, to go round and dig out untrue material at the time of the 1974 election.

He replied: "No, I do not believe that was so. I believe a lot of the journalists, and I drop the word distinguished now; were people who were themselves independent operators hoping to sell stories."

Asked if there was any evidence of damaging news reports not being issued immediately but being held back as the election neared its climax, Sir Harold said it was known that various things were being cooked up which one did not expect to see until the eve of the election.

Further correspondence was received from Sir Harold after his meeting with the complaints committee, but he did not take up an offer to reconvene the committee to hear further evidence.

Sir Harold's general allegations of press bias against the Labour Party were referred by him to the commission, which made the following finding on that issue:

There is no doubt that over most of this century the Labour movement has been the subject of a port that its right-wing opponents and that its beliefs and activities have been unfavourably reported by the majority of the press.

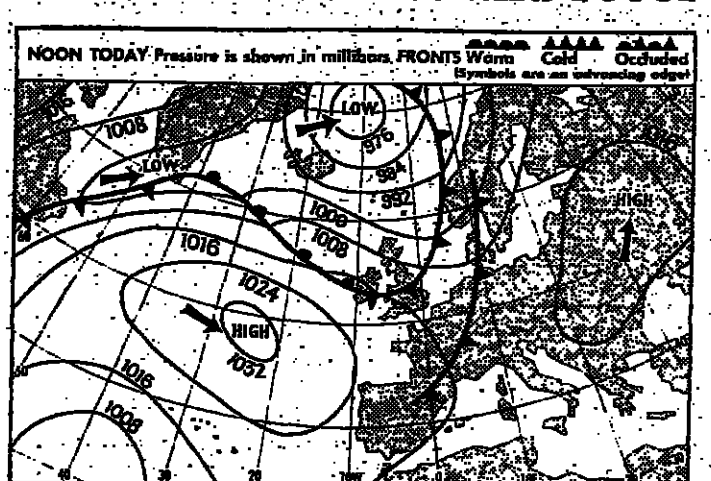
Some national newspapers are still strongly partisan, with *The Daily Telegraph*, *Daily Mail* and *Daily Express* on one side and the *Daily Mirror* on the other. The provincial press is more likely to be neutral or slightly to the right.

We do not feel able to pronounce on whether there is political bias at work in drawing up the agenda for discussion and comment. This would require difficult value judgments to be made about politics and society, as well as about the press.

Within the terms of the agenda actually drawn up, however, the evidence we have had does not suggest that in either the national or the regional press at present the balance against Labour is a strong one.

The Press Council accepted the royal commission's conclusion on that matter and had not inquired into the allegations.

## Weather forecast and recordings



Today  
Sun rises: 7.26 am. Sun sets: 5.6 pm.  
Moon rises: 7.23 am. Moon sets: 6.30 pm.  
Full Moon: 7.9 am.  
Lighting up: 6.36 pm to 6.57 am.  
High water: London Bridge, 2.30 am, 7.40 am (24.3ft); 2.45 pm, 7.30 pm (23.9ft).  
Low water: London Bridge, 8.26 am, 14.00 am (45.8ft); Dover, 11.49 am, 7.00 am (22.9ft); Hull, 6.40 am, 7.80 am (25.4ft); 7.11 pm, 7.60 am (25.0ft).  
Liverpool, 12.3 pm, 8.6 pm (21.6ft).

A trough of low pressure will move SE across most parts. Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, SE England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Sunny intervals, becoming cloudy with perhaps showers by evening, wind W, moderate, veering NW, fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Central S. E. S. England, Midlands: Sunny intervals at first, becoming more cloudy with showers; wind W, moderate, veering NW, fresh; max temp 15°C (59°F).

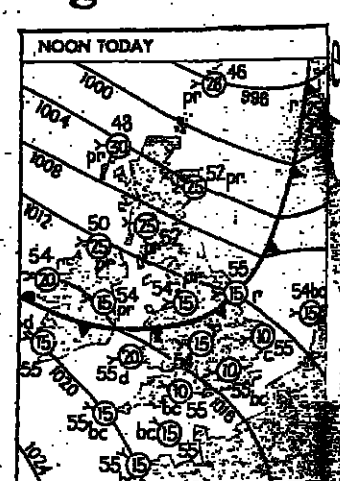
Wales, Lake District, central N. W. NE England, Borders: Becoming cloudy, with occasional rain, brighter later, wind W, moderate at first, veering NW, fresh; or strong; max temp 12°C (54°F) to 13°C (55°F).

Isle of Man, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, central Highlands, Argyll, N. Ireland: Cloudy at first with rain in places, then sunny intervals and showers, wind mostly NW, fresh or strong; max temp 12°C (54°F) to 13°C (55°F).

Orkney, Shetland: At first with rain in places, then sunny intervals and showers, heavy at times; wind W or NW, fresh or strong; max temp 11°C (52°F) to 12°C (54°F).

Shetland: Rain at first, then sunny intervals and showers, heavy at times; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 10°C (50°F).  
Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Unsettled with stronger wind and showers or longer outbreaks of rain; bright intervals.

Sea passages: S. North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind W or NW, moderate or fresh, locally strong later; sea mainly moderate.



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THE SPASTICS SOCIETY  
Annual General Meeting, October 14th, 1978  
A message from the chairman, Mr. Dorrien Belson.

## Save Britain's babies from needless death and handicap

The Spastics Society has during the year continued to care for spastic people and their families, but it has also undertaken a special task on behalf of the whole nation. Through its "Save a Baby" campaign it has alerted the public at large to the number of needless deaths and handicaps amongst Britain's babies. This campaign is pressing for immediate action to be taken to ensure that the best possible care is available for all pregnant women and newborn babies in all parts of the country; and to raise money for further research into the causes of cerebral palsy. The campaign is already receiving widespread support.

Please give us your support. Information and literature on the "Save a Baby" campaign is available from:-

The Spastics Society, Information Dept.,  
12 Park Crescent, London, W1N 4EQ  
Tel: 01-636 5020.

The Spastics Society

## Baby survives fall

An 18-month-old baby boy escaped with bruises when he fell 34 feet from a balcony at a block of flats at Hyson Green, Nottingham, yesterday.

## Arrests at carnival

Eleven people who were arrested during disturbances at a punk-rock concert at Bradford's first multicultural carnival on Saturday were charged with public order offences.



OVERSEAS

## Congress passes watered-down version of Mr Carter's Bill to conserve oil and gas

From Frank Vogl, Washington, Oct 15

The United States Congress today approved a national energy programme. Final votes on the Bill, which President Carter calls his highest domestic priority, came early this morning after a desperate attempt to kill it.

The energy Bill will lead to a slowdown in the still-rising use of American energy consumption. It may well produce modest cuts in oil import bills, and thereby help to strengthen the ailing dollar in the foreign exchange markets.

will, however, result in some modest rises in energy prices, and so aggravate the nation's inflation problem.

President Carter initiated the congressional debate on April 1, 1977, and stated at the time that he was dealing with the energy problem as the "moral equivalent of war".

He did not view the energy Bill as a critical light, and the legislation that the President signed into law this week is far short of the aims he outlined 18 months ago.

Mr Carter sought a fully comprehensive and long-term energy programme. Congress's now approved measures fail to deal with oil pricing at which, at best, may be viewed as little more than a utopian dream.

He also sought the sort of programme the President desired. As a result, the Carter Administration will not certainly propose further energy legislation in 1979.

The President sought measures that would produce a 4,500,000 barrels a day 1985. (The current import is close to nine million barrels daily.)

The Bill passed today is so complicated that it is almost impossible to estimate its effect in terms of the money, the balance of payments, and domestic energy demand.

On the most optimistic calculations made by the Department of Energy, the new measures will save oil imports

of about 2,300,000 barrels a day by 1985.

All the same, today's vote represents a victory for the President. Time and again it appeared that the forces of opposition would be so great that no energy Bill would be approved. America is not only the largest consumer of energy in the world, but also the largest energy producer, and the lobbying by producers and consumers alike against the legislation was formidable.

The President lobbied hard and personally to get this Bill through Congress, and he positioned a planned trip to Camp David this weekend to ensure success as Congress took its end-of-session decisions.

Senator James Abourezk and Senator William Proxmire were the main opponents of the Bill in the last couple of days. They and some of their colleagues engaged in delaying tactics that held up a final Senate vote for more than 14 hours. But by 7 o'clock this morning the majority of Congressmen were simply too tired to fight any longer. Thus on the final vote the Senate approved the legislation by 60 to 37, while the House of Representatives passed it by a vote of 231 to 168.

The most substantial victory for the White House concerns gas pricing. Many attempts have been made over the past 30 years to revise the gas control system, but all have failed. The new Bill introduces a system of price controls for gas that will see gradual increases in prices, expanded availability of substantial existing reserves, and elimination of most price controls in 1985.

The Carter Administration claims that this section of the Bill will cut oil imports by the equivalent of about 1,400,000 barrels a day by 1985. Many industry groups claim that the new control system, involving 17 main categories of natural gas, will prove unworkable, and that it might actually lead to lower output.

The most crucial part of President Carter's original programme—the part he called the "centre piece"—involved new taxes on oil. It was believed that sharp oil-price rises resulting from the imposition of stiff taxes would lead to a substantial decline in the domestic demand for oil.

Congress failed to act on this measure, and the opponents of the Bill will now claim victory on the grounds that they killed the key proposal and watered down almost all the other White House measures.

President Carter sought specific regulations to force industry and energy power utilities to switch from oil to coal. The Bill that has now been passed requires in general that new utilities and new industrial plants be built to use fuel other than oil or gas, and that existing utilities convert from oil or gas to some other fuel by 1990. But there are many exemptions and coal demand is only likely to get a modest fifth.

An important part of the new Bill offers tax credits to strengthen conservation. Homeowners will be able to get some tax relief on the cost of insulating their homes, and on the cost of installing solar or wind-power systems. Companies will also be given similar tax credits.

Further, some special tax will be imposed on new cars sold after 1980, which consume especially large amounts of petrol.

Congress also approved spending \$500m (£450m) on projects to increase school and hospital, and it agreed to provide up to \$800m to help oil people install energy conservation equipment in their homes.

Finally, the Bill sets guidelines for local authorities regarding pricing by utility companies. The President wanted very tough measures in this area, but Congress balked, and as a result vague regulations have been drafted, which encourage the utility companies to penalize those who waste energy and to provide incentives to those who reduce their energy consumption.

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## Congressmen hold marathon last session to complete outstanding legislation before adjournment \$18,600m lopped off United States tax bill

From Patrick Brogan, Washington, Oct 15

In a marathon continuous session that began yesterday morning, the ninety-fifth Congress today completed work on many remaining Bills in time for its adjournment. It finished the energy Bill and sent it to President Carter, passed the tax-cut Bill and dealt with a host of other measures, including the foreign aid Bill.

The Senate, who had proposed tax cuts of almost \$30,000m, and proposed yet more sweeping tax cuts for the next four years, finally backed down and accepted the much more modest proposals of the House of Representatives.

Taxes will be cut by \$18,600m. Corporation tax will be reduced from 48 per cent to 46 per cent.

The President had threatened to veto any Bill that exceeded about \$20,000m in cuts on the grounds that it would be inflationary. He was also much concerned at provisions for reducing capital gains taxes proposed by the Senate. It is not clear that the Senate ever really expected its version of the Bill to be accepted but to what extent it did, the President has once again defeated it.

The same conference also dropped a proposal to give a tax credit to parents for their children's college education. The President opposed that measure, too, and won the day. Congress accepted, in its place, Mr Carter's much more modest proposal to give help directly to the poorest parents whose children could not otherwise go to expensive universities.

Congress has passed two of Mr Carter's other main reform bills—civil service reorganization and the deregulation of airlines. He campaigned in 1976 on the promise to reform the civil service. The new law will make it much easier to change that rigid bureaucracy, particularly in enabling departmental managers to dismiss incompetent bureaucrats.

The Civil Aeronautics Board will go out of business in 1985 and airline fares will then be as free of government control as the price of bicycles. Consumer groups hope that this measure will lead to the demise of LATA and the end of the cartel in international airline operations.

Congress also passed a Bill to reduce airport noise, but rejected a proposal that the Government should provide

\$3,000m to pay for it.

Also completed were all this year's appropriation Bills.

The Endangered Species Act, which was about to expire, was extended at the last moment, with amendments that probably mean that next time there is a dispute between a fish and a water project, the dam and the water project will win.

The Tennessee dam in Tennessee will now probably be completed and the habitat of the small darter destroyed. The fate of the fur-bush housewife in Maine is probably also settled.

A Bill to set aside more than 100 million acres of Alaska as a permanent wilderness, was lost for this Congress, but will be revived next year. There is a big fight between developers and environmentalists there.

Congress, which is after all overwhelmingly Democratic, finally agreed to a watered-down version of the Humphrey-Hawkins Bill which was originally intended to combat the United States' unemployment for all its citizens. The new law is so set out with restrictions that it really means very little, but its passage will please labour, and sound well on Congressmen's election manifestos.

Syrian pressure has made it self-manifest over the past 24 hours. Only yesterday the Kuwaitis were siding with the Syrians in their conflict with

the Christian Maronite militia in Beirut, announcing that any future attack on the mainly Syrian "Arab deterrent force" in Lebanon would be regarded as "aggression against all Arab states".

Then today, only hours before the summit meeting was due to begin at Beit Eddine, the Phalangist Party—aligned to Mr Camille Chamoun's militia in the fight against the Syrians—said it was prepared to rally round the peace plan put forward by President Sarkis of Lebanon.

Mr Sarkis wants a Syrian withdrawal from the Christian sector of east Beirut, while President Assad of Syria will only go so far as to permit Lebanese troops to support Syrian soldiers; he will not withdraw his men in the face of what he sees as the continued intransigence of the Israeli-supported Christians.

Mr Chamoun himself is still demanding a total Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon, but after the unexpected moderate noises coming from the Phalangists, he is in danger of being isolated. It was, perhaps significantly, his militia men who engaged the Syrians in a short gun battle in Beirut at lunch today, scarcely two hours before the scheduled start of the summit meeting.

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## OVERSEAS

Rhodesian Council  
'willing to attend'  
all-party conference

Washington, Oct. 15.—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one of the three black members of Rhodesia's ruling Executive Council, said today he would attend an all-party conference if it were the country's best interest. He said on arrival here with his Council colleague, Chief Jeremiah Chirau. "We have always said in principle that there was nothing wrong with an all-party conference. But I would not want to attend when it is not in the interest of the country. If someone can convince me that it is in the best interest of the country, then I would do it."

The United States and Britain have been calling for an all-party conference between the Executive Council and leaders of the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, which is fighting the Rhodesian Government. Bishop Muzorewa said he had not been in touch with Mr. Smith about yesterday's statement, and remarked: "I will have to see him to see what he said. I would want to be sure what he said."

The four Executive Council members planned to meet in Washington within a few days, he added. Chief Chirau could not be reached for comment. Mr. Smith's statement was made in a speech at a luncheon

in San Diego to American editors and newspaper publishers, at which Mr. Smith was also present. It was the first indication that all members of the Executive Council had expressed willingness to sit down at the conference table with the Patriotic Front leaders, Mr. Robert Mugabe and Mr. Joshua Nkomo.

"I have noticed since I've been here that United States spokesmen, and even President Carter, are saying that we are standing in the way of an all-party conference," Mr. Smith told his audience.

"We and our two other colleagues are willing to attend such a meeting. All we ask is that necessary preliminary planning take place so that we are involved in the discussion for an all-party conference."

About 200 people, protesting against the Rhodesian leaders' appearance, demonstrated outside during the luncheon. Commenting on Mr. Smith's remarks, President Carter told a group of editors invited to the White House: "I was encouraged, if it is true, that Smith is not saying he is willing to meet with all the other parties involved in the discussion for an all-party conference."

In Salisbury, Rhodesia, police yesterday shot dead five black civilians, including a grandmother, a young mother and her six-month-old baby, during an attack on two suspected black nationalist guerrillas in a house in the African township of Harare.

## 100,000 young people have been abducted by Patriotic Front guerrillas

## The anguish of Rhodesia's lost children

From Frederick Cleary Salisbury, Oct. 15

Dr. Elliott Gabbell, Rhodesia's Co-Minister of Foreign Affairs, calls it a diabolical policy that can be likened to the slave trade of the past century. Mrs. Paul Burroughs, the white wife of the Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, says it is a ghastly situation and a crime against all common humanity.

Rhodesians of all races are sickened by it and rate it only just below the slaughter of their loved ones in the country's civil war.

The "crime" is the policy of the Patriotic Front guerrillas to abduct thousands of Rhodesian African children and young people for indoctrination into their cause and service in their armies.

It is officially estimated here that about 100,000 young people of both sexes, usually between the ages of 10 and their early twenties, have been abducted in the past five years, 60,000 from Matabeleland and 40,000 from eastern Rhodesia.

Of those taken from Matabeleland, about half are in Botswana and the other half in Zambia, Angola and other countries. Those taken from eastern Rhodesia are mostly in Mozambique.

Nearly all of them are taken to training camps run by Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Robert Mugabe, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, who say the children volunteered to flee Rhodesia and join their cause. They dismiss reports of forcible abductions and "Smith propaganda" and insist that the children are anxious to help liberate Zimbabwe.

But from within Rhodesia the picture appears different. Almost weekly, black parents, mostly from the tribal trust lands, bewail the abduction of their children, fear for their welfare, and a few appeal to the Government and the international community to do something.

Most of the abductions have been from mission and government schools, usually close to the Mozambique and Botswana borders. The pattern is nearly always the same: guerrillas stage a raid on a school at night or early morning, threaten

and often assault or kill teachers and leave rapidly for the nearest border, driving frightened children before them.

Some older children, impressed by political propaganda and weaponry, welcome the guerrillas, but the young ones are terrified off in tears, frightened confusion.

The Patriotic Front's abduction policy first manifested itself in July, 1973, when 281 children and staff were taken from the Roman Catholic St. Albert's Mission in North-Eastern Rhodesia. Most managed to escape, or were eventually freed by their captors and straggled home. But the die was cast and the abductions became a way of the fearful life to which most rural blacks are now subjected.

It is estimated that about 18,000 young Rhodesian Africans are in overcrowded refugee camps near Lusaka, where the children are given elementary schooling and the older ones inducted into Mr. Nkomo's growing army.

The abductions have badly affected the Rhodesian education system. Fear of intimidation

and destruction of property by guerrillas has forced 968 primary and 34 secondary schools to close. As a result 234,000 primary and 9,000 secondary schoolchildren are receiving no education. This represents 27 per cent of primary and 22 per cent of all the pupils at Rhodesian secondary schools.

Dr. Gabbell had three close relatives abducted and in a recent speech he said: "This diabolical policy... is not in very truth the modern extension of the slave trade which, with all its appalling incidents of cruelty, misery and death, beset this continent during the last century."

He appealed to the American and European Governments and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to take steps to deal with the situation.

Mrs. Burroughs raised the fate of the children while at Canterbury earlier this year with her husband for the Lambeth Conference. "This is against all common humanity," she said. "Yet it does not seem as if anyone anywhere is trying to do something

to stop it."

She said she was trying to do something to help the children while at Canterbury earlier this year with her husband for the Lambeth Conference. "This is against all common humanity," she said. "Yet it does not seem as if anyone anywhere is trying to do something

Karpov puts  
off crucial  
chess game

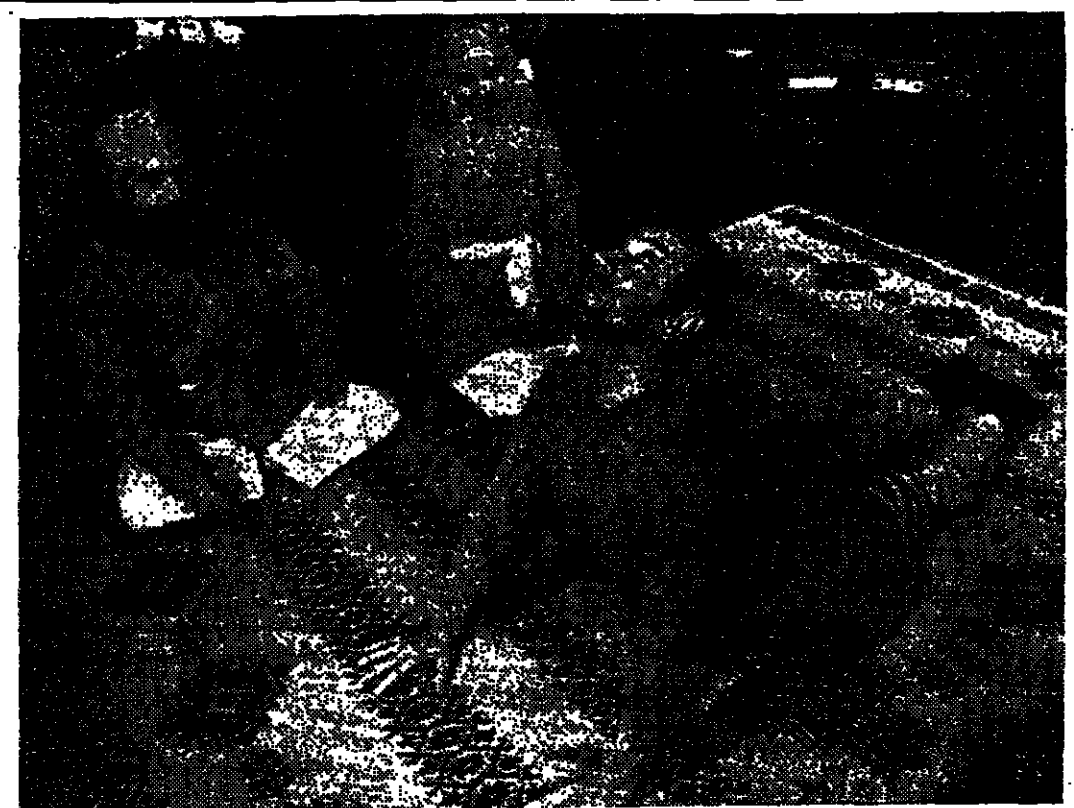
From Harry Golombek Chess Correspondent Bagin, Oct. 15

The thirty-second game in the world chess championship match, which was due to commence here yesterday afternoon, has been postponed until next Tuesday. Such a delaying step on the part of Anatoly Karpov, the world champion, had been confidently expected.

The score stands at 5-5 and the winner of the sixth game will be the champion.

As time wore on and there had been no word from the Soviet camp, both officials and spectators began to wonder at the Pines Hotel, where Miroslav Filip, the Czechoslovak grandmaster and acting chief arbiter, has his headquarters, whether this was going to be a ploy on the part of Karpov and his advisers to surprise Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger, by playing when least expected.

The rules stipulate that either player can take time off, by postponing a session's play, once every eight games, provided he notifies the chief arbiter or his representative before noon on a playing day. The state of disarray revealed by Karpov's weak endgame in the adjourned thirty-first game last Friday, a state which is equally critical of Karpov and of his seconds, since these two must bear their share of the blame for the almost wanton loss of the game, demands a space of time during which the



Viktor Korchnoi doing his yoga exercises under the guidance of his Ananda Marga sect friends in preparation for Tuesday's match.

mental attitude of the world champion towards this match must be radically overhauled, revised and reconstructed. I must lay emphasis on this psychological factor since experience of world championship matches in which the contestants have, or should have, approximately equal skills, serves to show that it is the contestant who continues to retain his own self-confidence and to cap and undermine that

of his adversary is the one who is going to win the match. Karpov has won in the postponed thirty-second game and this should be to his advantage, especially when one remembers that when Korchnoi beat the world champion in the twenty-eighth game it was the first time he had defeated Karpov with black for several years.

We did in fact hear yesterday, with about a quarter of

an hour to spare, that a time-off had been requested by Igor Anand, one of the two grandmasters who acts as Karpov's second.

Korchnoi too is secretly relieved at this postponement which should enable him to rest and study, along with his group of seconds and helpers, all of whom are feeling the strain and the wear and tear of a match that has already gone on for 90 days.

Queen expected to visit  
Zambia next year

From Our Correspondent Lusaka, Oct. 15

The Queen is expected to visit Zambia next year for the Commonwealth Heads of State meeting. Preparations are under way.

The conference is tentatively planned to be held in this black front line country next summer, but the final decision has not yet been made and no date has been set.

A special Government committee has been appointed to work out details of the visit and the Queen's expected visit.

The main obstacle to be overcome is a severe shortage of accommodation. Workers have been ordered to begin preparing Mulungushi Village, a development of individual houses built for the heads of state attending the 1970 not-aligned conference, and finance is being raised for a high-rise hotel which has stood half-finished for several years due to a lack of foreign exchange needed for materials.

Nevertheless, officials expect problems in accommodating the hundreds of officials and journalists attending the meeting.

The Queen herself will stay at the home of Mr. Leonard Allinson, the British High Commissioner, which will be renovated to meet her special needs.

Transport for the delegates is also expected to be a problem, but Government sources said they expected Zambia to import more cars to add to its already large fleet of Mercedes-Benz and Peugeot models.

There is one special problem which British Diplomats here do not like to talk about. Zambia boasts one of the world's natural wonders, the Victoria Falls. Visiting dignitaries are routinely flown to see the impressive display, but a trip there by the Queen could be embarrassing, if the Rhodesian crisis remains unresolved, for her breakaway colony is just across the river.

## Religion &amp; Freedom

October, 1978

Capitalism in crisis  
We must bring Natural Law back to the market place  
by George Goyard

War in Southern Africa  
When killing is justified  
by Cosmas Desmond

Elite education  
Was it for this that I became a monk?  
by Dom Celestine Cullen OSB

Iraq  
Does Islam need the Shah?  
by Keith McLachlan

Eastern Europe  
Should the Vatican change tack?  
by Peter Hebblethwaite

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8 Croxson Hill, London  
SE10 5ER, England.

Vietnam guards  
'shot by Chinese  
in border clash'

Hongkong, Oct. 15.—Chinese troops shot dead two Vietnamese border guards and kidnapped a Vietnamese cadre in Hanoi Lien Son province last Friday, Hanoi radio reported.

The radio said the guards were "massacred on Vietnamese territory" and said that China's "new criminal acts" could have serious consequences.

Mr. Tan Phong, deputy director of Chinese Affairs at the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, sent a protest note to the Chinese Chargé d'Affaires in Hanoi today, demanding the immediate return of the cadre and three weapons the Chinese took away.

The killing of the two guards was the worst incident reported on the Sino-Vietnamese border since the death of two Vietnamese officials during a clash at the Friendship frontier gate in August.

Agence France-Press.

Frenchmen follow Germans  
to summit of Everest

Katmandu, Oct. 15.—Three Frenchmen and an Austrian reached the top of Mount Everest today soon after the arrival of three West German climbers in the same expedition.

The Nepalese Foreign Ministry first reported that the three Germans, Hans Engl, aged 34, Josef Mark, aged 28, and Hubert Hillmaier, aged 34, had reached the summit late yesterday. Herr Engl, a carpenter, climbed the last stage from 26,250 ft without oxygen.

Later a spokesman said the three Frenchmen—the first from their country to scale the mountain—had reached the summit at about 8 am GMT today.

They were Pierre Mazeaud, aged 49, a former French Minister and leader of the group, Jean Afanassiev, aged

Sid Vicious has  
treatment for  
heroin addiction

New York, Oct. 15.—Sid Vicious, the punk rock guitarist charged with the murder of Nancy Spungen, his go-go dancer girlfriend, today received treatment in a prison hospital for heroin addiction.

Sid Vicious, aged 21, was placed in a ward at Riker's Island Prison after tests showed that he had quantities of methadone in his blood stream.

A methadone programme withdrawal card was found in his possession after he was arrested in Thursday and charged with stabbing Miss Spungen to death in their hotel room. "He will be given gradually decreasing amounts of methadone in the opiate detoxification ward," a spokesman said.

The guitarist's friends were continuing their efforts to raise bail of \$50,000 (£25,000) for him. He has denied that he stabbed Miss Spungen.—Reuter.

Prisoners of  
conscience

Uruguay: Alberto Altesor

By Clifford Longley

There are probably more political prisoners per head of population in Uruguay than anywhere else in the world. One such is Señor Alberto Altesor, a former deputy in the State Congress. He is 65 and was arrested in October, 1975, in Montevideo for his membership of the Communist Party and leadership of the Uruguayan Union of Railway Workers.

After his arrest nothing more was heard of him for two months. It subsequently became known that he had been taken to a private house and later transferred to the headquarters of the 13th Infantry Battalion, known locally as El Inferno because of the brutality of the tortures committed there.

He was subjected to beatings, electric shock treatment, and hours of enforced standing. Later he was passed into the hands of another battalion, where he was kept permanently hooded and handcuffed. He was fed on coffee and soup.

A year after his arrest he was charged with having "subversive associations" under the military penal code, which carries a sentence of from three to 18 years. The Communist Party, to which he had at one time belonged, was made illegal in 1973.

Before his arrest he had been in very poor health with a heart condition requiring medical supervision and a strict diet. His health suffered in detention, and at the end of 1976 he was admitted to the military hospital in Montevideo in a critical condition.

He was later detained in the Libertad Prison, where his treatment is now apparently reasonable. His family and lawyers are permitted to visit him once a week. He is able to use the prison library and to

Tanzanian invaders killed  
soldier, Ugandans claim

From Charles Harrison Nairobi, Oct. 15

President Amin of Uganda said in Kampala today that he had confirmation of Tanzanian troops crossing into Uganda last week. He added that they were now more than 15 miles inside Uganda.

There is still considerable confusion about the situation in the area west of Lake Victoria because the Tanzanians have denied that any of their troops have crossed into Uganda. But President Amin flew to the area yesterday, accompanied by senior members of his Defence Council, to investigate the situation. He gave no indication that the army had been ordered to take action to expel the Tanzanians.

Soon after his return from the area, President Amin visited two wounded soldiers in hospital in Kampala. Uganda Radio said they told him they were sent to the border area to investigate reports of a Tanzanian incursion and had come under fire from the Tanzanian forces.

Their two armoured personnel carriers were destroyed and a third soldier was killed.

President Amin was quoted as saying he was still waiting for a formal reply from President Nyerere of Tanzania, to his telegram of protest. President Amin said he was not satisfied with Dr. Nyerere's responses, reported in the press, and he appealed to the Tanzanians to withdraw from Uganda.

Mr Moi pledges  
retention of  
Kenya's policy

From Our Correspondent Nairobi, Oct. 15

President Moi, Kenya's new President, was sworn in here yesterday at an open-air ceremony watched by thousands of Kenyans. Members of his Cabinet, including Mr. Mwai Kibaki, the newly appointed Vice-President, were also sworn in.

In a speech, Mr. Moi repeated recent promises to root out corruption, inefficiency and indiscipline

Tunisian union  
chiefs appeal over  
jail sentences

Tunis, Oct. 15.—Former Tunisian trades union leaders, found guilty of inciting riots, have appealed against sentences imposed on them by the State Security Court last week.

The union chiefs were sentenced to 10 years hard labour and 14 others to terms ranging from six months to eight years. The sentences stemmed from charges that the defendants tried to overthrow the Tunisian Government in connection with a one-day general strike

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## ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area.

## OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN, C. 240 1066.  
THE ROYAL BALLET  
Thurs. & Fri. 7.30. Mat. 5.00.  
Savannah. A Month in the Country, 65  
Musical acts. 10.00 on. 10.00 on. 10.00 on.

ENGLISH NATIONAL OPERA  
Thurs. & Fri. 7.30. Mat. 5.00.  
Savannah. A Month in the Country, 65  
Musical acts. 10.00 on. 10.00 on. 10.00 on.

LYNCEURIE TOURING OPERA  
Thurs. & Fri. 7.30. Mat. 5.00.  
Savannah. A Month in the Country, 65  
Musical acts. 10.00 on. 10.00 on. 10.00 on.

THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE  
Thurs. & Fri. 7.30. Mat. 5.00.  
Savannah. A Month in the Country, 65  
Musical acts. 10.00 on. 10.00 on. 10.00 on.

## THEATRES

ADDELPHI THEATRE, C. 236 7611  
OPENING NOV. 1  
The Price of Silence  
Oct. 11 to Nov. 1. 7.30. Mat. 5.00.  
Nov. 1 to Nov. 1. 7.30. Mat. 5.00.

BETWEEN THE RAINBOW  
An Enchanting New Musical  
Nov. 1 to Nov. 1. 7.30. Mat. 5.00.  
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OLIVER!  
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## HOME NEWS

# Government faces vast claims for repair of council houses built by 'non-traditional' system

John Young, Housing Reporter, writes from London. The Government is facing a massive bill for the repair of council houses built by a 'non-traditional' system. The bill is estimated to be in the hundreds of millions. The system was developed in the 1950s and 1960s, and was based on the use of pre-fabricated concrete blocks. The houses were built quickly and cheaply, but they have proved to be very difficult to maintain. The Government is now faced with the task of repairing these houses, which are now in a state of disrepair. The bill for repairs is estimated to be in the hundreds of millions. The Government is now faced with the task of repairing these houses, which are now in a state of disrepair.

The position is a hangover from a decade or more ago, when development corporations were encouraged to experiment with 'non-traditional' building systems. In Peterlee's case the result was a proliferation of little, flat-roofed boxes, constructed in a combination of brick, wood, concrete and, latterly, plastic. They were not offensive to the eye and proved popular. But before long tenants began to complain of cracks, draughts and leaks.

In 1975 the corporation, which then still owned the houses, instigated a survey. It discovered a formidable list of defects, including cracked brickwork, faulty concrete beams, leaking roofs and crumbling mortar around window frames. The next year it began a £2m repair programme, but by then tenants had formed an action group and were demanding a public inquiry. A few months ago a petition with more than two thousand signatures was handed to the local MP, Mr John Dornand.

# 'Mockery' of government pension reverse

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent. Government action to reverse a decision affecting pensions for disabled housewives has made a mockery of the appeal system, the Legal Action Group's Bulletin said yesterday. The group was commenting on the Government's decision to reverse the effect of an appeal to the National Insurance Commissioners within days. The commissioners awarded a disabled housewife a non-contributory invalidity pension on the ground that she could not perform household duties 'to a substantial extent'.

## WEST EUROPE



Black smoke pouring from the Sistine Chapel chimney before turning to white, causing confusion during voting for the Pope.

# Mr Ullsten in talks on new Swedish Cabinet

From Roger Choate, Stockholm, Oct 15. Mr Ola Ullsten, Sweden's new Prime Minister, was engaged in discussions today to choose a Cabinet in the wake of his selection by Parliament to form the country's first Liberal minority Government since 1932. The succeeds Mr Thorbjörn Fälldin, whose centre-right coalition Government—Sweden's first non-socialist alignment in 44 years—collapsed on October 5 over failure to reach agreement on nuclear policy. The Liberals, with only 39 seats in the 349-seat Parliament, emerged after complicated parliamentary manoeuvres to form a government only because they received tacit support from the powerful Social Democrats, who command 169 seats.

# Herr Strauss claims 'grandiose victory'

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Oct 15. Herr Franz Josef Strauss tonight claimed a "grandiose victory" for his Christian Social Union (CSU) after it won an overwhelming majority in today's Bavarian Land elections. Results pouring in from this southernmost part of West Germany gave the CSU, the Bavarian wing of the Christian Democrats (CDU), 59.7 per cent of the votes. This was 2.4 per cent less than the record 62.1 per cent they polled four years ago, but well over their usual share of the vote. It was clearly highly satisfying to Herr Strauss, who was running for the first time for election to Bavarian Prime Minister. The small Free Democratic Party, which had appeared in danger of slipping below the 5 per cent minimum needed for representation, was running at a healthy 5.9 per cent, well over the 5.2 per cent it had polled last time. The result appeared to demonstrate a swing in the mood of German voters as unwilling to see their small liberal party disappear, and leave them with an outright two-party system. As in Hesse last week, the "Green" ecological group did poorly, winning only about 1.4 per cent of the vote. This seemed to confirm the theory that the environmentalist movement which did surprisingly well in Schleswig-Holstein this year is now dying out. The Social Democratic Party gained slightly with 31.6 per cent of the vote compared with 30.5 per cent last time. The elections came after an extremely dull and lifeless campaign. There was never the slightest doubt that the CSU would get an absolute majority or that Herr Strauss would become Prime Minister. The Prime Minister's question was whether the CSU would succeed in winning again the resounding 62.1 per cent it had last time. This record figure was won under particularly favourable conditions when the Social Democratic Government in Bonn was in severe difficulties and things were going well at home. A drop of a few percentage points would be natural but with Herr Strauss also running for Prime Minister the loss of more than about 5 per cent of the vote would inevitably have been seen as a personal loss of prestige. With this in mind the former Defence and Finance Minister has been campaigning as though he had not a vote to lose. He has travelled the length and breadth of Bavaria, speaking more than 100 times and treating even the smallest communities to his colourful oratory. With a strong backing at home Herr Strauss would have the authority he needs to continue playing a leading role. For he has made no pretence that he is returning to spend his declining years quietly devoting himself to administering his native Land. As Prime Minister of one of the biggest West German Länder he is expected to become the de facto leader of the Opposition of the Bundesrat, the Upper House, which is composed of representatives of the Länder.

# London dispute again halts 'Daily Telegraph'

By a Staff Reporter. There were no London copies of The Daily Telegraph today for the tenth issue in succession because of a dispute involving members of the National Graphical Association, the main craft printing union. Printing in Manchester is unaffected. The Sunday Times yesterday lost more than 250,000 copies, mostly in the North and also to a lesser extent in London. That was because of a continuing dispute involving machine room members of the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa). Distribution of the colour magazine was again affected: more than 250,000 copies failed to reach newsagents in London and parts of the South-East. A Sunday Times official said: "This is the second occasion on which the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat) publishing staff have refused to handle a 128-page issue. The Sunday Telegraph lost 80,000 copies of the paper in Manchester and parts of the West Country. Publishing pledge: Despite giving off its entire staff of 165 after a strike by printers, the Ewecliffe Press Group at Service-upon-Wednesday plans to continue to publish its five weekly newspapers.

# Teenagers want fostering

A nationwide campaign to provide foster homes for difficult teenagers who need a period away from their families is being launched today by the London Boroughs Association. An increasing number of teenagers, unhappy at home, are asking councils and social workers to find them foster parents. Mr Nigel Grindrod, Director of Social Services in the borough of Croydon, said: "We are getting an increasing number of teenagers, living at home but falling out with their parents, coming to us for help. "One option, and one we think is good in the light of experience, is to find a substitute family. The teenage boy or girl then has a breathing space in which to sort him or herself out."

Under the scheme single people will be able to foster, provided they have the right temperament, a spare room and sufficient time. Mr Grindrod said the situation was getting worse because of the increasing number of children being ordered into care. Draft regulations were not referred to the National Insurance Advisory Committee, as was normal. The regulations were laid before Parliament while it was in recess. Because of the great number of people likely to be affected, the group argued, it was essential that normal procedures of consultation and security should be maintained. There are 40 days after Parliament resumes for any MP to move a prayer annulling the regulations.

# TGWU looks for managerial merger

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter. The Transport and General Workers' Union is seeking a merger that would bring it a hard core of professionally qualified managerial members for the first time. The union's general secretary, Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, has written to the 12,000-member Steel Industry Management Association (SIMA) formally requesting talks. If the approach is successful it will broaden the TGWU's two-million membership to include an influential group of professional engineers, industrial relations managers, chartered accountants and other executives. The association is recognized by the British Steel Corporation, but is outside the TUC and fighting for inclusion in the corporation's industrial democracy plans, at present confined to unions represented on the TUC steel committee. SIMA is unlikely to take part in talks with the TGWU until it knows the outcome of its application for affiliation to the TUC. It would almost certainly insist on forming a new TGWU section rather than becoming a

# Pacifist climbs through top half of a border problem

From Our Correspondent, Gibraltar, Oct 15. Señor Gonzalo Arias, a middle-aged Spanish pacifist, crossed the land frontier from Gibraltar into Spain at noon today. The frontier has been closed on the Spanish side for more than 10 years as part of the Spanish campaign to recover Gibraltar. His purpose was to ascertain the legal position on the British side and, later, question the Spanish authorities about their right to keep a frontier crossing closed. Before a crowd of a few hundred Gibraltarians and a round of three cheers, Señor Arias arrived a little after noon and presented his passport to Deputy Commissioner Joseph Morello of the Gibraltar police force. He asked for a small side gate on the British side —with no corresponding gate on the Spanish side—to be opened. The Deputy Commissioner smilingly regretted that he could not do this. But he did not stop Señor Arias passing through the larger and open British gate. A step away were the closed Spanish gates. Señor Arias climbed through, the top half, which was made of widely spaced tubular metal. A friend passed him small canvas bags to him and with a farewell wave the Spanish pacifist walked to the senior Spanish frontier official awaiting him. They went into an administrative building followed by a friendly little mongrel dog. About five minutes later a civilian yellow car came and drove away Señor Arias to applause from Gibraltarians and Spaniards.

# Reports show French postal service is breaking down

From Ian Murray, Paris, Oct 15. France faces a series of local postal strikes next week as well as the general strike called for Wednesday. The industrial unrest in the service derives from growing annoyance at what the unions claim is understaffing and lack of adequate financing. These complaints are in large measure borne out by a report drawn up by a Government working party under M Jean Ripert and the annual report of the Post Offices Inspector-General. Between them they show that in recent years the French system, of which the country used to be so proud, is rapidly breaking down. In 10 years, according to the annual report, the level of registered items lost has gone up four times. The level of letters delivered on the day after they have been posted has fallen dramatically over the past eight years. According to the Ripert report the service faces a future full of uncertainties. The next decade looks like being very difficult the report concludes. As to morale among the employees the report finds that although the service has been proud of "a tradition of attachment to the most noble aspects of public service" a growing section of the staff today show lack of interest or even open hostility towards the organization. The report finds that the postal service is developing more slowly than the general growth rate, no doubt because in recent years the regularity and security of the service have fallen off. Strikes are partly responsible and productivity has fallen. Despite the high cost of tariffs compared to neighbouring countries the long term debt of the Post Office has grown from 1,300m francs (€30m) in 1970 to 14,300 francs today. The report makes a number of suggestions. It calls for a wider range of services to be made available in rural areas as a measure to combat population drift. It calls for a study about the viability of the second postal delivery in the provinces. It asks for a rethink about who should pay for the subsidy given for cheap post to newspapers. It suggests there might be a case for splitting the postal services away from the telephone service.

# Rome opera board accepts director's resignation

From Peter Nichols, Rome Oct 15. The struggles behind the scenes at the Rome opera house, which for some time have been attracting more debate than its musical plans, reached a new and bitter stage yesterday when the board of directors accepted the resignation of Signor Gioacchino Lanza Tomasi, the controversial artistic director. Three other directors, including the deputy chairman of the board, resigned in protest. They, like Signor Lanza Tomasi, are politically on the left. They maintain that the attack on the artistic director was organized by right-wing elements in the Christian Democratic Party with the backing of Signor Pastorino, the Minister in charge of entertainment. They believe that the search for higher artistic standards has been put into second place by right-wing intrigue aimed at destroying cooperation between Christian Democrats and communists over the improvement of cultural performance. Signor Lanza Tomasi, the opera's superintendent, a left-wing Christian Democrat who has shown himself willing to cooperate with the communists, abstained during the vote.

# 20 hurt during hand-over of land in Portugal

From Our Correspondent, Lisbon, Oct 15. There is growing unrest in the southern Alentejo province where violence had broken out during the return of illegally occupied lands to their original owners. The operation is being conducted under the vigilance of the National Gendarmes, which keeps order in rural areas. More than 20 people were injured when the guards tried to move farmworkers who had previously been removed from the Estrela Negra cooperative farm headquarters at Sousel. Workers from other collective farms joined them in protest.

# Alleged terrorists appear in court after extradition

Karlsruhe, Oct 15.—Two alleged terrorists appeared in a West German court yesterday accused of attempted murder after a sudden decision by Holland to extradite them. After a helicopter flight across the border to Cologne on Friday, they were flown on yesterday to Karlsruhe to face an investigating judge. The pair, a 27-year-old West German, aged 27, and Gerd Schneider, aged 29—had been held by Holland in Maastricht jail for 11 months. But on Friday they began a hunger strike and immediately Holland decided to hand them over to West Germany.

## European Law Report

### When trade marks are a restriction of EEC trade

Between Centrafarm BV, Rotterdam, plaintiff, and American Home Products Corporation, New York, defendant. Case No 3/78. Preliminary ruling under Article 177 on a reference made by the Arrondissementsrechtbank (regional court), Rotterdam. Before the President, Judge H. Kuischer, and Judges J. Mertens de Wilmars, Lord MacKenzie Stuart, A. Donner, P. Pescatore, M. Sørensen, A. O'Keefe, G. Bosco, A. Toulfaut, Mr Advocate-General F. Capotorti. Judgment given on October 10, 1978. The defendant in the main action is the parent company of a group which includes John Wyeth and Brothers Ltd in the United Kingdom, as well as Wyeth Laboratories BV, Amsterdam. The parent company has licensed its two subsidiaries to manufacture a tranquilizer, the general name for which is "Oxazepamum". It is made and marketed by the United Kingdom subsidiary under the trade mark Serenid, and by the Netherlands subsidiary under the trade mark Seresta. Centrafarm purchased Serenid tablets in England, where they had been put into circulation, and imported them into the Netherlands. It then substituted for the trade mark Serenid the trade mark Seresta and adding the words "Centrafarm BV Rotterdam" and its own telephone number. In previous proceedings the president of the Rotterdam court, to which American Home Products had appealed, had applied for the adoption of an interim measure, ordered Centrafarm to discontinue the sale of the product under the trade mark Seresta. In the course of the main action the Rotterdam court referred two questions for a preliminary ruling: (a) Assuming that: (i) for a certain product in various states belonging to the EEC one undertaking or various undertakings belonging to the same group is, or are, entitled to use the same trade mark; (ii) that in member state A only trade mark X is registered and in member state B only trade mark Y; (iii) goods bearing the mark X, after being put in circulation in member state A by the undertaking entitled to the mark, are exported by third parties which acquire them and import them into member state B; (iv) the person importing the goods removes from them the mark X, affixes the mark Y and subsequently puts the goods into circulation in that state; (v) the legislation relating to trade marks in that state gives the person entitled to the trade mark the right to oppose by legal measures the putting into circulation in that country by others of goods bearing the mark Y; Do the rules contained in the EEC treaty concerning the free movement of goods, and in particular the provisions of Article 36, prevent the person entitled to the trade mark from making use of the rights referred to under (iv) supra? (b) The second question asked, in effect, whether the answer to the first question would be affected by the presence of rules in member state B concerning the names under which proprietary medicinal products were marketed. The court said in its judgment that as a result of the provisions in the treaty relating to the free movement of goods, and in particular Article 30, quantitative restrictions on imports and all the measures having equivalent effect are prohibited between member states. Pursuant to Article 36, those provisions nevertheless do not preclude prohibitions or restrictions on imports justified on grounds of the protection of industrial and commercial property. However, it is clear from that article, in particular the second sentence, as well as from the context, that while the treaty does not affect the existence of right of ownership by a member state in matters of industrial and commercial property, the exercise of those rights may nevertheless be restricted by the prohibitions contained in the treaty. Inasmuch as it creates an exception to one of the fundamental principles of the Common Market, Article 36 in fact admits of derogations from the free movement of goods only to the extent to which such exceptions are justified for the purpose of safeguarding the rights which constitute the specific subject-matter of that property. In relation to trade marks, the specific subject-matter is the particular use of the trade mark by the proprietor of the trade mark who has the exclusive right to use that trade mark for the purpose of putting a product into circulation for the first time and therefore to protect him against competitors wishing to take advantage of the status and reputation of the trade mark by selling products illegally bearing that trade mark. It is in order to decide in exceptional situations the exact scope of this exclusive right according to the holder of the mark, regard must be had to the essential function of the trade mark, which is to guarantee the identity of the origin of the goods, and in particular to the consumer or ultimate user. It is inherent in this guarantee of origin that only the holder may identify the product by application of the mark. The guarantee of origin would in fact be impaired were it permissible for a third party to place the mark on the product. National laws remained therefore in harmony with the essential function of trade marks even where manufacturers or traders hold two different marks for the same product, and one of them is an unauthorized third party from taking upon themselves the power to place either mark upon any part of the production of the goods, or from interchanging marks placed by the owner on different batches. The guarantee of origin requires that the exclusive right of the holder be safeguarded in the same way when different portions of the output bearing different marks come from two different member states. It may be legitimate for the manufacturer of a product to use different marks for the same product in different member states, but such a practice could also be followed by the owners of marks within the framework of a marketing system intended to partition the markets artificially. The court gave the following answer to the first question: (a) The proprietor of a trade mark right which is protected in a member state is justified pursuant to the first sentence of Article 36 of the EEC treaty in preventing a product from being marketed under this mark by a third party, even if such product has previously been sold lawfully in another member state under another mark held there by the same owner. (b) However, such prevention of marketing may constitute a disguised restriction on trade between member states within the meaning of the second sentence of Article 36 of the treaty if it is established that the practice of using different marks for the same product has been adopted by the holder with a view to partitioning the markets artificially. The court gave the following answer to the second question: The rules concerning the names under which proprietary medicinal products are marketed have no bearing on the answer given above.

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## HOME NEWS

# Plan to teach children about ethnic minorities in schools

By Annabel Ferriman

School children in future will be taught about the art, religion and history of Britain's ethnic minorities as part of the normal school curriculum, if proposals drawn up by the National Union of Teachers are adopted.

The NUT, Britain's largest teaching union, intends to put before the Schools Council proposals for a £300,000 programme in multicultural education.

The programme consists of five projects: the design of a course for children aged 11 to 13 about ethnic minorities; a survey of good practice in multicultural education; two English language teaching projects for children with language difficulties; and an investigation into the value of teaching immigrant children their mother tongue.

Six education authorities have agreed to take part, but most of the money will be provided by the Schools Council if the programme is accepted. The authorities are Birmingham, Coventry, Bradford, Inner London, Bedford and Avon, and each have indicated their particular interests.

The aim of the curriculum development projects about ethnic minorities is to enable pupils to adapt to a culturally plural society and evaluate their attitudes to their own and other ethnic groups.

Pupils should know about the development of multi-racial Britain, the reasons for migration and settlement of ethnic groups and the basic legislation and civic responsibilities in a multi-racial country, the NUT proposal says.

"The core course, Britain—a multicultural society, would examine the present cultural composition of Britain in terms of geographical location, values, customs, religions, art and literature. That element would present a preliminary study of ethnic groups, and should also include those groups not normally considered as immigrant groups, but which have distinctive cultural features, for example the Welsh and Irish", the NUT says.

The good practice project will review what schools and education authorities have done to adapt their curriculum and teaching methods to today's multicultural schools.

Teachers on the English language project will design materials suitable for teaching English as a foreign language to two age groups: five to seven, and 11 to 13. They will draw on experience from language centres and gear materials to children from different cultures.

The project for teaching children their mother tongue consists mostly of surveying practice and research on the subject. Several schemes exist to teach children their mother tongue, partly to encourage a sense of cultural identity and partly to make them competent in the language spoken at home.

The value of the work will be assessed and it is hoped that final reports on the project will highlight areas for further investigation and recommend suitable teaching materials.

The NUT proposes that each project should have a director, the equivalent of three full-time teachers, research assistants and secretarial help. The project centres should be backed up by five or six teachers on part-time release now working in the field of multicultural education.

## Village halls 'essential to quality of rural life'

The importance to rural life of maintaining village halls was emphasized at a conference at Legburthwaite, Cumbria, at the weekend.

Mrs Olive Clarke, chairman of the village halls conference said: "The quality of life in any parish depends on the village hall, which is the centre of life in the community. Village hall committees have a duty and responsibility to everyone to ensure that halls make an attractive focus and their use is encouraged".

Miss Kate Holden, rural community officer for volun-

tary action, Cumbria, said that every effort should be made to maintain village halls, as they had an essential part to play in village life. Anything that could be done to maintain them and finance them was welcome.

Youth workers are needed to help to run halls and other community projects in Cumbria. Father John Fox told the conference of a campaign launched last week by the Cumbria Youth Workers Training Council to recruit leaders in the county. More than a thousand youth leaders were needed in the area, he said.



Arab horses galloping across Salisbury Plain on Saturday during a marathon of 26½ miles to test speed, endurance and courage.

## London's O level 'harder'

By Our Education Correspondent

A comparability study of marking standards of GCE examining boards suggests that it is easier to get a high grade in French O level with the Associated Examining Board than it is with the London University Board.

The study involved four of the eight boards: London, the Associated, Oxford and the Southern Universities Joint Board.

Each board selected, at each of the borderline grades of A/B, C/D (the old pass-fail borderline) and E/U (unclassified), four of the scripts from their O level French examination papers in the summer of 1976 which received the minimum marks for the higher grade and four which missed the higher grade by one mark.

Examiners were then asked to assess candidates tested by boards other than their own.

The Associated board was judged the most lenient, then came Southern Universities, Oxford and London.

However, the boards state that it was difficult to say whether the associated board's standards were really more lenient or whether differences between the boards in syllabus and oral work made it impossible to make a value judgment.

There was agreement between the other three boards' examiners at the two extreme borderlines of A/B and E/U, but at the critical C/D there was disagreement, with Oxford judged the most severe.

Pastoral Care:—A growing number of schools give too much time to the pastoral care of their pupils and not enough to teaching, Mr Laurence Norcross, headmaster of Highbury Grove comprehensive school, in north London, said in Sheffield on Saturday.

## Man in the news: Dr Anthony Kenny

### Blending together tradition and change at Balliol

By Ian Bradley

For an Oxford college to have a former Roman Catholic priest at its head must surely be unprecedented, at least since the Reformation. It is particularly surprising that the college in question should be Balliol, hardly renowned for its godliness, whose last master was Dr Christopher Hill, the Marxist historian.

Dr Anthony Kenny, who begins his first week in charge of the college in full term today, is also rare among masters of Balliol in not being a graduate of the college. In that respect he joins a small but select company that includes John Wycliffe, Lord Lindsay of Birker, Sir David Lindsay Keir, and Theophilus Lee, an eccentric, who was master of Balliol for more than fifty years in the eighteenth century.

In one important respect, however, Dr Kenny is maintaining a strong Balliol tradition: he is a philosopher with a particular interest in the general question of free will and determinism. He has written important books on that subject and on Wittgenstein, the modern philosopher whom he most admires. He has

also recently completed a computer-assisted study of Aristotle's *Ethics*.

Philosophers seem much in demand these days to head Oxford colleges. The new President of Trinity College, Balliol's neighbour on Broad Street, is Mr Anthony Quinton, of the BBC's *Round Britain Quiz* and author of the intriguingly titled book, *The Nature of Things*. Dr Kenny and Mr Quinton not only share the same academic subject and Christian name, both also have American wives. Perhaps, as a result of this affinity between their masters, the days of the traditional feud between the two colleges are numbered.

Dr Kenny, who is 47, is the son of a Liverpool steamship engineer who was killed in the war. He was brought up by his mother and an uncle who was a Roman Catholic priest. After being educated at a Jesuit grammar school and junior seminary, he went to the English college in Rome and was ordained in 1955.

He stayed at the English college after ordination to work for a doctorate of divinity. He worked on linguistic analysis of religious language and that



Dr Kenny: Priest who became an agnostic.

led to an interest in Oxford philosophy and to two years as a graduate student in Oxford. He did not take the Rome doctorate because he was unwilling to take the anti-modernist oath that it entailed.

Dr Kenny spent four years as a curate in Liverpool. In 1963 he left the Roman Catholic priesthood "because I found that I was constantly having to advise on things that I no longer believed to be

true". He remained a Catholic for some years, but now describes himself as an agnostic. Unlike the last master, he will occasionally be seen in the college chapel.

Dr Kenny hopes that Balliol will continue to combine intellectual eminence with the public service ethos of Jowett and T. H. Green. Although the college has slipped badly down the *Norington* league table of degree results recently, coming fifteenth this summer, he points out that it remains very near the top in the number of firsts obtained.

His own commitment to high academic standards is undoubted. He is reviving an old Balliol tradition whereby first-year students read out essays on general subjects to the master. He will continue teaching, particularly medieval philosophy, a subject in which Oxford has few teachers.

He is not just concerned about the academic side of the college, however. Indeed, he says: "In recent years we have perhaps produced too many academics and not enough people going into the public service and industry." He has a keen interest in

Balliol's traditional role as a nursery of politicians and speaks particularly warmly of Mr Edward Heath, while pointing out that he has always voted Labour. His standing among undergraduates should be enhanced by the stand he took against nuclear weapons while at curate, which brought a rebuke from Cardinal Heenan.

He is impressed by the way Balliol students show their social and political concerns in constructive ways and cites the financial support they give to students from the so-called third world. When I visited him last week, he had on his desk a weighty report from the junior common room on British investments in South Africa.

Dr Kenny's main concern is he embarks on his mastership is that two aspects of government policy will make it increasingly difficult to maintain the social and international mixture of students on which Balliol has always prided itself. He is worried lest the elimination of grammar schools and raising of fees for overseas students should make it much harder to maintain the number of working-class and foreign students in the college.

## Rescuers face a mountainous task

Britain's mountain rescue teams are bracing themselves for another hard winter because of the inexperience of many walkers and climbers taking to the hills.

Last year 18 people died in the Scottish Highlands, many more in Snowdonia, on Dartmoor, in the Peak District and on the Yorkshire moors. An unprecedented number of people have taken up camping and climbing, and many of them get into difficulties

because they do not follow basic rules.

A campaign is being launched to promote winter safety, backed by equipment manufacturers, retail outlets and mountain centres.

Earlier this year the leader of Scotland's busiest mountain rescue team complained about "the young, unfit and inexperienced climbers who are stretching rescue services to the limit".

"The hills have never been so busy", Mrs Polly Porter,

leader and secretary of the Cairngorm Mountain Rescue Team, said. More and more young people were tackling routes they were not capable of finishing. Most were reasonably well equipped, but they were not starting early enough and were consequently still in the mountains as darkness fell.

The Scottish Sports Council and the Mountain Rescue Committee of Scotland have had printed pocket cards containing the mountain code.

## Councils want 'jobs' money

By Our Local Government Correspondent

More public money should be channelled into local government services as a means of helping Britain's economic recovery, Mr A. G. Taylor, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said yesterday.

Too much was being spent on activities which did not provide that help. "Money must

be spent on employing people, not on keeping people unemployed. We are about to put to the Government proposals that would redirect payment for unemployment to activities that will regenerate employment opportunities."

Some money now going to the Manpower Services Commission's training programmes could be better spent on local education authority training and retraining for adults.

## In the Far East our constellation is in the ascendant.

Karachi:  
twice a week  
by DC-10

Bombay:  
6 times a week  
by DC-10  
once by DC-8

Colombo:  
twice a week  
by DC-10

Bangkok:  
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Singapore:  
twice a week  
by DC-10

Peking:  
once a week  
by DC-8

Hong Kong:  
5 times a week  
by DC-10

Tokyo:  
3 times a week  
by DC-10

Manila:  
once a week  
by DC-10

As you can see above at a glance, whether or not you are an astrologer, the stars in the Far East favour Swissair. And all those who fly by Swissair.

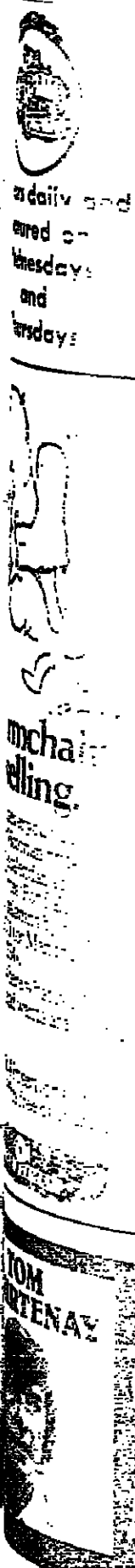
By way of reassurance it should be said that the times in the Swissair timetable are

not set by the stars, but by Swiss watches (which really dependable stars themselves are guided by, we suspect).

Your IATA travel agent or Swissair will gladly give you all the details you need. For instance on the best connections via Switzerland.



هكذا من الجاهل







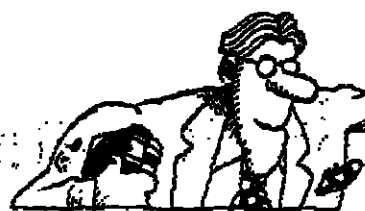












# Public & Educational



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For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Economics, Southampton University, Southampton, SO9 4N7. Tel: 0703 593111.

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For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Student Counselling Unit, University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. Tel: 261 1111.

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**DONCASTER LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY**  
VERMUYDEN INSTITUTE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

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THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

## LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Economics. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in economics. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in economics.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Economics, University of London, London, England. Tel: 01 234 1111.

**University of Wales**  
Aberystwyth

## CHAIR OF GERMAN

Applications are invited for the Chair of German. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in German. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in German.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of German, University of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales. Tel: 0431 234 1111.

**UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX**

## FINANCE OFFICER

Applications are invited for the post of Finance Officer. The holder will be responsible for the financial management of the university, and for the development of the department's research program in finance. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in finance.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Finance, University of Essex, Essex, England. Tel: 0206 275 1111.

**BODLEIAN LIBRARY**  
OXFORD

## LECTURESHIP IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Library Science. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in library science. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in library science.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Bodleian Library, Oxford, England. Tel: 01865 275 1111.

**University of Warwick**

## RESEARCH ASSOCIATE/FELLOW

## STRATEGIC PLANNING

Applications are invited for a Research Associate/Fellow in Strategic Planning. The holder will be responsible for the research and development of strategic planning, and for the development of the department's research program in strategic planning. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in strategic planning.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Strategic Planning, University of Warwick, Warwick, England. Tel: 091 234 1111.

**University of London**  
THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

## LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Economics. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in economics. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in economics.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Economics, University of London, London, England. Tel: 01 234 1111.

**Queen Mary College**  
University of London

## THE LIBRARY

## LECTURESHIP IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Library Science. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in library science. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in library science.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Queen Mary College, University of London, London, England. Tel: 01 234 1111.

**University of London**  
GIRTON COLLEGE

## LECTURESHIP IN LIBRARY SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Library Science. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in library science. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in library science.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Girton College, University of London, London, England. Tel: 01 234 1111.

**UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL**

## LECTURESHIP IN DENTAL SURGERY (PROSTHETICS)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Dental Surgery (Prosthetics). The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in dental surgery. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in dental surgery.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Dental Surgery, University of Bristol, Bristol, England. Tel: 0274 234 1111.

**Australian National University**

## DEPARTMENT OF BOTANY

## LECTURESHIP IN BOTANY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Botany. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in botany. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in botany.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Botany, Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. Tel: 061 234 1111.

**University of Birmingham**

## Centre for Materials Science

## RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for a Research Fellow in Materials Science. The holder will be responsible for the research and development of materials science, and for the development of the department's research program in materials science. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in materials science.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Centre for Materials Science, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England. Tel: 021 359 1111.

**University of Warwick**

## RESEARCH ASSOCIATE/FELLOW

## STRATEGIC PLANNING

Applications are invited for a Research Associate/Fellow in Strategic Planning. The holder will be responsible for the research and development of strategic planning, and for the development of the department's research program in strategic planning. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in strategic planning.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Strategic Planning, University of Warwick, Warwick, England. Tel: 091 234 1111.

**University of Nairobi**  
KENYA

## SENIOR LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

## LECTURESHIP IN

Applications are invited for a Senior Lectureship in the Department of. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya. Tel: 011 234 1111.

**University of Cape Town**

## ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN

## DEPARTMENT OF

Applications are invited for an Electronics Technician in the Department of. The holder will be responsible for the maintenance and repair of electronic equipment, and for the development of the department's research program in electronics. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in electronics.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa. Tel: 021 234 1111.

**UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL**

## LECTURESHIP IN DENTAL SURGERY (PROSTHETICS)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Dental Surgery (Prosthetics). The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in dental surgery. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in dental surgery.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Dental Surgery, University of Bristol, Bristol, England. Tel: 0274 234 1111.

**Green Elizabeth's Hospital**  
(NHS) - 100 Years

## Graduate Mathematics

Applications are invited for a Graduate Mathematics position. The holder will be responsible for the research and development of mathematics, and for the development of the department's research program in mathematics. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in mathematics.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Green Elizabeth's Hospital, London, England. Tel: 01 234 1111.

**University of Birmingham**

## Faculty of Commerce and Social Science

## TEMPORARY RESEARCH ASSOCIATE (RANGE 1B) OR RESEARCH FELLOW (RANGE 1A) IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS STUDIES

Applications are invited for a Temporary Research Associate (Range 1B) or Research Fellow (Range 1A) in the Department of Industrial Economics and Business Studies. The holder will be responsible for the research and development of industrial economics and business studies, and for the development of the department's research program in industrial economics and business studies. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in industrial economics and business studies.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Industrial Economics and Business Studies, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England. Tel: 021 359 1111.

**University of Warwick**

## LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING AND/OR BUSINESS FINANCE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Accounting and/or Business Finance. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in accounting and business finance. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in accounting and business finance.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Accounting and Business Finance, University of Warwick, Warwick, England. Tel: 091 234 1111.

**University of Liverpool**

## DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

## LECTURESHIP IN PHYSICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Physics. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in physics. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in physics.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Physics, University of Liverpool, Liverpool, England. Tel: 0151 234 1111.

**University of Leicester**

## MEDICAL SCHOOL

## CHAIR OF ANAESTHESIOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Anaesthesiology. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in anaesthesiology. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in anaesthesiology.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Medical School, University of Leicester, Leicester, England. Tel: 0533 434 1111.

**UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL**

## LECTURESHIP IN DENTAL SURGERY (PROSTHETICS)

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Dental Surgery (Prosthetics). The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in dental surgery. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in dental surgery.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Dental Surgery, University of Bristol, Bristol, England. Tel: 0274 234 1111.

**Southampton THE UNIVERSITY**

## DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

## RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for a Research Fellow in Electrical Engineering. The holder will be responsible for the research and development of electrical engineering, and for the development of the department's research program in electrical engineering. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in electrical engineering.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Electrical Engineering, Southampton University, Southampton, England. Tel: 0703 593111.

**University of Kent at Canterbury**

## RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a Research Studentship in Chemistry. The holder will be responsible for the research and development of chemistry, and for the development of the department's research program in chemistry. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in chemistry.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Chemistry, University of Kent at Canterbury, Canterbury, England. Tel: 01843 234 1111.

**University of Warwick**

## RESEARCH ASSOCIATE/FELLOW

## STRATEGIC PLANNING

Applications are invited for a Research Associate/Fellow in Strategic Planning. The holder will be responsible for the research and development of strategic planning, and for the development of the department's research program in strategic planning. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in strategic planning.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Strategic Planning, University of Warwick, Warwick, England. Tel: 091 234 1111.

**University of London**  
THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

## LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Economics. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in economics. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in economics.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the Department of Economics, University of London, London, England. Tel: 01 234 1111.

**University of Cambridge**

## SCHOOL OF PHARMACOLOGY

## LECTURESHIP IN PHARMACOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Pharmacology. The holder will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students, and for the development of the department's research program in pharmacology. The holder will also be responsible for the development of the department's research program in pharmacology.

For details of the position and to apply, please contact the School of Pharmacology, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England. Tel: 0223 234 1111.



## SPORT

## Golf



Aoki, (left) and Owen, the unexpected contestants in today's world matchplay final

## Aoki should stand better chance with mesmeric short game

By Peter Ryde

THE final of the world matchplay championship, sponsored by Colgate, at Wentworth today is between Simon Owen, of New Zealand, and Aoki, of Japan, and was not widely expected. The odds against the final were never quite so long as the 600 to 1 quoted by one bookmaker. The doubts about them arose from the comparative loss of form of Owen after his brave effort in the Open and from comparative ignorance of Aoki, the Far East's leading player.

There had been rumours about Aoki's uncanny accuracy from 100 yards, but it has taken this week to bring home to us the full force of his short game. It is, in fact, the most remarkable by his word-of-mouth style, a flat swing and a club sole 45 degrees to the ground. His putting stroke is almost a chopping action, but the results are undeniable, though they would not be possible without a rare ability to read the greens.

A tournament of eight rounds takes its toll. The third day's play on Saturday had produced some marvellous golf and situations of rich excitement, such as when play can never hope to match yesterday there were signs that the golf was getting unduly tight. It was in the driving that this showed most, for Graham Marsh lost his grip in the second round of his match against Owen with too many loose shots. In fact, it was the driving that lost at Heathrow of a favourite driver ever since finishing second in the Canadian PGA championship after our own who has found his confidence returning as the week wore on.

Even so, the better golf came in Aoki's match. Between them, he and Raymond Floyd had 13 birdies in the afternoon round. In view of that I suppose Aoki must stand a better chance today, not only because of Owen's driving, although improved, does not seem to be as foolproof as his opponent's. In spite of his short game, but also because Owen's driving, although improved, does not seem to be as foolproof as his opponent's. In spite of his short game, but also because Owen's driving, although improved, does not seem to be as foolproof as his opponent's.

What really swung the match against Floyd, who had played the most consistently good golf of the week, was that he briefly and suddenly lost his driving. In spite of considerable movement of the body as he swings, it is a fine, even club player, but he was in the morning losing both holes immediately after regaining the lead. With a birdie four at the 18th, he was two up at lunch and never surrendered the initiative.

The importance of his short game was evident when it carried him all square on an awkward patch for the half from 60 yards at the fourth, where Floyd desperately needed, but failed to take, a birdie three-iron pin high.

Again, at the sixth, Aoki had much the worse tee shot, but he chipped on from four feet for a birdie. Then, at the seventh, he calmly ran a long putt up the step slope to within a yard. Floyd missed, went four down and now he was in a bit of a bind. With all too clearly that only birdies could hope to shake his opponent.

Aoki reckoned the most important part of the afternoon was the birdie putt on the 10th. He was in a bit of a bind. With all too clearly that only birdies could hope to shake his opponent.

He missed a short putt on the 13th to lose the hole and although he lost the chance of going three up, he was still in a bit of a bind. With all too clearly that only birdies could hope to shake his opponent.

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## Football

## Talent is welcome but the mystery is missing

By Norman Fox  
Football Correspondent

It seems only recently that football was the domain of Kryniewski and Mielczarek, or more often than not, abandoned the attempt, muttering complaints about foreigners. The two concerned were Welsh. Although the struggle continues, the Arsenal regulars, the "Ardiles", the mystery has almost gone even if a certain Yugoslav full back, Golac, playing splendidly for Southampton.

So there is no longer the need to qualify for Europe to see footballers, and it is not surprising to test the quality of a team by competition with foreign sides. This week, Nottingham Forest will discover whether the brand of football that overcame Liverpool, the European Cup holders, will serve them against the totally different style of AEK Athens, the team that must not underestimate on Greek soil.

As preparation, Forest beat Bristol City 3-1 on Saturday. The score was misleading since two of their goals came from the set pieces, and the third, the game their defeat looked unsafe.

A bus ride to White Hart Lane on Saturday could bring one in contact with an interesting return leg in Nottingham. A dramatic tie is likely, with Forest probably needing a large measure of composure at a ground where the atmosphere can be more testing than Anfield.

In the main those clubs about to face continental opponents rarely well on Saturday, even if Scotland's European Cup representative, Celtic, who must resist PSV Eindhoven, could not resist yet another draw, their sixth from nine matches, against Hearts. Everton, determinedly chasing Liverpool whose 5-0 defeat of Derby County took their goal total to 33 in 10 games, had to face their fellow European adventurers, Ipswich Town, at Portman Road.

The encouragement was almost entirely Everton's who play Dukla Prague in the UEFA Cup. Latchford scored the winning goal to keep his name in mind when the

England team manager, Ron Greenwood, tomorrow announces the England party for the European championship match in Dublin. Bestie, the defender who might have been considered for England, is still injured and with Mühren ineligible for Wednesday's Cup Winners Cup tie against SWL Ionsbruck, Ipswich will be hard-pressed. Seeing Talbot limp off with a badly damaged leg left more doubts.

If Chelsea's recovery from the jaws of a 3-0 defeat to win 4-3 against Bolton Wanderers, Stamford Bridge was the most dramatic of the day. West Bromwich Albion were close behind. They were a goal down early in their game at Leeds but Brown scored an equaliser which was also his 20th for the club, a record.

They then lost Statham with an injury and called on Johnston, the Scottish winger, who had 10 minutes in which to make an impres-

sion and succeeded in helping Regis score two goals. Unfortunately, Albion are now struggling to get Stephen, Barton, Camillo and Robson fit for their UEFA Cup tie against Sporting Braga in Portugal.

Among the club benefiting from a profusion of penalties is the first division's Manchester City. Their warm-up for a match with Standard Liege in the UEFA Cup should have been more demanding, but Coventry City, without Ferguson, conceded two penalties.

Surprisingly, Arsenal found their game at Wolverhampton all too demanding. Wolves, who won 1-1, had made several changes in their desperation to reach a safer league position and their young team had a fine second half. Going to the club, a record.

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## Ardiles leaves Spurs and Tarantini behind

By Norman Fox

Cesar Menotti's sadness that his World Cup winning Argentine team faced inevitable disintegration and dispersal around the world would not have been lifted had he seen two of his outstanding players, Ardiles and Tarantini, at Tottenham today. The first was one from 12 feet on the 15th in the afternoon for the half, when his lead of two holes was threatened. Then, after throwing away the 16th with a bad drive, he held from eight feet on the 17th for the match.

He did chip in once, increasing his lead to three at the 10th after Marsh's lapse of form, but for the rest he had to rely on his courage and some fine iron play, to withstand the final pressure from Marsh as he tried to put the squeeze on him coming home. "It gets harder all the time," he signed after his match, but at least he has the satisfaction that his appearance in the final is hardly more surprising than his opponent's.

Second round  
G. Marsh (Australia) beat N. Faldie, 1 hole  
S. Owen (NZ) beat S. Ballesteros (Spain), 3 and 2  
I. Aoki (Japan) beat G. Player (South Africa), 2 and 1  
R. Floyd (US) beat T. Watson (US), 2 holes

Semi-final round  
Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1  
Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2

RAM SALVER: Second round: 3. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 4. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 5. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 6. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 7. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 8. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 9. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 10. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 11. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 12. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 13. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 14. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 15. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 16. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 17. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 18. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 19. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 20. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 21. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 22. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 23. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 24. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 25. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 26. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 27. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 28. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 29. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 30. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 31. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 32. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 33. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 34. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 35. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 36. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 37. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 38. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 39. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 40. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 41. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 42. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 43. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 44. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 45. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 46. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 47. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 48. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 49. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 50. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 51. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 52. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 53. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 54. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 55. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 56. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 57. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 58. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 59. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 60. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 61. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 62. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 63. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 64. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 65. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 66. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 67. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 68. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 69. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 70. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 71. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 72. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 73. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 74. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 75. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 76. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 77. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 78. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 79. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 80. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 81. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 82. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 83. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 84. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 85. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 86. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 87. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 88. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 89. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 90. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 91. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 92. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 93. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 94. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 95. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 96. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 97. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 98. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 99. Owen beat Marsh, 2 and 1; 100. Aoki beat Floyd, 3 and 2; 101. 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## SPORT

## Racing

## Trillionaire strikes autumn gold

By Michael Seely

The sun dispersed the mist shortly before the first race at Ascot on Saturday. For the rest of the afternoon, the heat of the sun was a constant reminder of the summer watching an enthralling day's sport taking place against the golden background of the trees in their autumn glory.

The results were by no means predictable. Trillionaire, successful in a maiden race at Kempton Park in June and beaten seven lengths by Hang-on-Elvis in a handicap at Brighton recently, hardly looked the ready-made winner of the group three Royal Stakes. But given a superb ride by Patrick Eddery, Nelson Bunker Hunt's filly caught Lester Piggett and Lady Pavlov in the very last stride of a white-hot finish.

"I thought she might run well," John Dunlop said, "as some of the other runners looked as though they might have had enough for the season. But I'm highly surprised that she won."

That talented Irish filly, Sorbus, a short-priced favourite at 11-10 and wearing blinkers for the first time, was one of the first to drop out of the hunt.

Idle Waters stole the honours of the race, giving weight to the other three-year-olds and running over a distance of two miles for her on fast ground. Richard Crutchley's tall little filly Reef filly, batted on bravely to take third place. Idle Waters is holding in good condition remarkably well and Fuke Johnson Houghton intends to stick to his plan of running her in the Park to win the Phipps Stakes on October 29.

What an afternoon it was. The first-class atmosphere created by the 25-1 victory of Trillionaire was continued when John Johnson rode Alton Bradley's 100-100 favourite, Offa's Mead, to a post-win in the Bova Stakes. Looking as big and well as a prize bull, the sprightly nine-year-old stepped out of the stable to land his second valuable trophy of the week and the fourteenth success of his career in the sponsored sprint handicap.

Bradley, who farms in Monmouthshire, was not carried away

by his triumph. "Offa's Mead is quite well in at Catterick Bridge," his owner-trainer thoughtfully said, "but I'll have to wait and see how he is."

Our leading jockeys also gave us a feast of entertainment. Despite his brilliant victory on Trillionaire, Eddery had to play second fiddle to William Carson on three occasions. The champion elect landed a double for Dick Hern by winning the Hyperion Stakes for Lord Porchester on Elusive Pimpernel and the Buckhounds Stakes on Lumen for Sir Michael Sobell and Sir Arnold Wellesford.

Elusive Pimpernel's courage and previous experience gave him a decisive victory over Eddery's mount. Middleweight, whose running must have given immense encouragement for the future to Peter Walwyn after the trainer's frustrating season. But the duel between Carson on Lumen and Eddery on Hang-on-Elvis was an exhibition by two masters of their craft. Neither man gave anything away in a desperate battle in the last three furlongs and a dead heat would have been the fairest result.

Carson's third winner was Greenleaf Park, who showed all her inherent speed and class when quickening four lengths clear of Abdu in the Cornwallis Stakes. Greenleaf Park has been in the shadow of Devon Ditty all season and was good to see the Red God filly establish her superiority over such fast colts as Abdu and Pessu.

At York, Kevin Darley earned himself a trip to Kenya this winter by riding Boy Marvel to a one-and-a-half-length win over Claudio Nicolai in the final of the Crown Prince Two-Year-Olds Championship. Both Darley and Michael Wigham have done their master, Reg Hollinshead, much credit this season and full marks must also go to John Bligham for having placed Boy Marvel to win five handicaps in succession.

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Greenleaf Park: stepped out of the shadow of Devon Ditty to triumph in the Ascot sunshine.

R. B. Chesne when Kds, one of the Champagne Stakes winners, put an emphatic mark between himself and his nearest pursuer, Touch Boy, in the Marston Moor Stakes.

Controversy continues to rage about the possible outcome of next Friday's two-year-old classic, the 2,000 Guineas. R. B. Chesne worked well with Lyphard's Wish and Bull Fighter on the Heath on Saturday and is expected to see the Brigadier Gerard colt not only confirm the Don-caster placing with More Light, but beat Tromas as well.

STATE OF GOING (Official): Pontefract, 10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025-2026-2027-2028-2029-2030-2031-2032-2033-2034-2035-2036-2037-2038-2039-2040-2041-2042-2043-2044-2045-2046-2047-2048-2049-2050-2051-2052-2053-2054-2055-2056-2057-2058-2059-2060-2061-2062-2063-2064-2065-2066-2067-2068-2069-2070-2071-2072-2073-2074-2075-2076-2077-2078-2079-2080-2081-2082-2083-2084-2085-2086-2087-2088-2089-2090-2091-2092-2093-2094-2095-2096-2097-2098-2099-2100-2101-2102-2103-2104-2105-2106-2107-2108-2109-2110-2111-2112-2113-2114-2115-2116-2117-2118-2119-2120-2121-2122-2123-2124-2125-2126-2127-2128-2129-2130-2131-2132-2133-2134-2135-2136-2137-2138-2139-2140-2141-2142-2143-2144-2145-2146-2147-2148-2149-2150-2151-2152-2153-2154-2155-2156-2157-2158-2159-2160-2161-2162-2163-2164-2165-2166-2167-2168-2169-2170-2171-2172-2173-2174-2175-2176-2177-2178-2179-2180-2181-2182-2183-2184-2185-2186-2187-2188-2189-2190-2191-2192-2193-2194-2195-2196-2197-2198-2199-2200-2201-2202-2203-2204-2205-2206-2207-2208-2209-2210-2211-2212-2213-2214-2215-2216-2217-2218-2219-2220-2221-2222-2223-2224-2225-2226-2227-2228-2229-2230-2231-2232-2233-2234-2235-2236-2237-2238-2239-2240-2241-2242-2243-2244-2245-2246-2247-2248-2249-2250-2251-2252-2253-2254-2255-2256-2257-2258-2259-2260-2261-2262-2263-2264-2265-2266-2267-2268-2269



## Rugby Union

**By Peter West**  
**Rugby Correspondent**

[illegible][illegible]

By David Hanson.

After an unconvincing performance against Coventry the previous week and missing four first choices—including their captain, Wheeler—Leicester had to hope that their game with Richmond at Watford Road on Saturday would be a tight affair. The scoreline, a 1-1 draw, was a relief, but the two penalty goals (12) to nothing, may appear to vindicate such a gloomy prognostication.

The penalty from Richmond's point of view, was quite the reverse. Leicester had three tries disallowed and if they had had a victory, the referee's overwhelming possession it could have been a victory of landslide proportions. Maybe they are all liberals and inflict their own wounds.

The Leicester forwards dominated the game. Joyce gave away nothing, failing to set a former England lock, and his partner Slager in the lineout, and the Leicester scrum made a habitually strong addition. Johnson showed some of the form which commended him to the Leicester management, and Smith, a young flank forward, has only to keep playing the way he did on Saturday to force his way into the under-21 team.

There was a dependable game, too, from Collington, the number two, introduced instead of the experienced and more versatile Slager. The understanding with his scrum half which the pair developed in Leicester's youth side four seasons ago, was a factor in the success so much more rounded game than has been produced this season and was unfortunate for the backs, who were never able to take full advantage.

Richmond, hoping to build on their victory over London Welsh the week before, found

their house crumbling. They lost the only strike against the hosts in the game, they got little ball about the field and when they did win possession, Pritchard, who had been run down by the unhappy days when little goes right.

The back row were reduced to something across the field in pursuit of Leicester's rather predictable attacks and the only time Richmond looked likely to frustrate Leicester was when they got away. Since that happened on a handful of occasions only, there was little for them to be kicking about in his back kicking form, landed two first-half penalties, one after Kenney was obstructed by the referee, and one after Smith and Barnwell appeared to cross the Richmond line, as did Duggan just after the interval, and then the referee. However, Duggan did make his mark when Kenney robbed Pritchard at the scrum, and the referee, when the ball was fed out to the right wing who romped over for a try improved by Bare.

At the start of the second half was a crunching cover tackle by Johnson on Glenn who had been set free by Kenney and ran the ball over the line. The two met on halfway in front of the committee box—traditionally the best place to see a game—and, unfortunately for Johnson, none were present.

LEICESTER: Barnwell, H. Hare, M. J. Duggan, R. C. G. Barker, D. C. Barnwell, P. Pritchard, W. H. G. Cowling, J. E. Newman, A. C. Hattersley, W. J. G. Smith, J. G. O'Hanlon, H. G. Shepperson, J. Slager, J. Collington, G. Pritchard, A. J. Shurland, A. W. Heston, R. C. Pearson, R. Edwards, J. Kenney.

REFeree: C. C. Chesham (York).

## Rugby Union results

[illegible]

the second half, missed six out of seven attempts on a day, admitted that he was "a bit out of it" and made his job taxing. Horton pulled an early drop shot from a tap at close range. The dropped ball, which a child in the crowd had scraped over the bar, had sprung from an overwhelming forward drive and the movement of rucked ball with two men passing it. Horton's attack was a brilliant defence, in a worthy attempt to give England's attack some width. By half-time, Clifford completed his promising start with a clean drive thrust to the corner behind a scrummage but, the longer the game lasted, the more he and his partner, the Irishman, found in the short side on the right or bringing it back to their forwards.

It is true that on one such occasion a stabbing run by Horton gave Squaw a victory clearly had the meaning of his man throughout, his chance to weave and wriggle through several attempted tackles was not lost. The man who went hungry on the left and Warfield, frustrated no doubt by lack of opportunity, too often was made to look ineffectively set on confrontation when he got the ball.

From the moment, early in the second half, when Argentina scored a copybook try from a lineout it was clear that England's XV had real job on their hands. Travaglini won that lineout, and he topped his first score with a formidable peel, Petersen (who had a splendid game on a flank)

[illegible][illegible]

By Nicholas Keith

By Bridgend have made a happy start in a happy season: their only defeat has been by Saracens at Southgate and they were on their winning way on Saturday, Old Derby Day, when they disposed of London Welsh by a try, a dropped goal and penalty goals (13 points) to a try (4).

So ended a run of seven successes for London Welsh, and the London Welsh and Wales promised to be a battle royal, was no more than a series of skirmishes and Bridgend deserved to win because they were the victors of this guerrilla war and because they showed more enterprise.

Typical of the match were the goal kicking and the lineout play. London Welsh were the better of the two sides and they were missed five penalties between them and Bridgend were off target with three. There were a string of infringements and nipping incidents at the lineouts, some of

which went unnoticed and unpunished.

To be quite fair to London Welsh they were fielding a few players who were not of the calibre of Keith Hughes in the centre and Neil Bennett and Alun Lewis at scrum-half. On the Welsh side, however, on this particular occasion, an Englishman, Bennett, might have made all the difference, but the London Welsh and Wales were not to have it.

It was sitting the afternoon out on the replacement bench at Twickenham, Bennett could have been expected to be one of the players which the Exiles hated.

A great cheer greeted J. P. R. Williams when he came on to the London Welsh old boy. He and Fenwick were blunt instruments on this occasion and all their bluntness was split against the brick wall of the home defence.

Bridgend held the early initiative but they were clumsy enough to fall behind to a try by Clive Rees in the 18th minute. A pass

intended for Fenwick went astray, the loose ball bounced kindly for Rees and he raced from his own 22-metre line to touch down. The referee, Brian Jones, gave two penalties by Ian Lewis, their stand-off, although Roberts and Evans failed with penalties.

In the second half there were further penalty misses—by Evans, Roberts and Walbyfor Wales and by Evans for London Welsh. Bridgend—before the visitors took a firm grip on the match with a try by Gerald Williams from close to the line—had been dropped a goal in injury time from 35 metres.

LONDON WELSH: K. Hughes; G. Rees; M. Adams; J. P. R. Williams; C. Williams; R. Ellis-Jones; H. Evans; J. Bennett; J. Roberts; B. Jones; C. Hopper; J. Lewis; E. Jones; J. Evans.

BRIDGEND: J. P. R. Williams; A. Roberts; J. Evans; G. Jones; J. Lewis; J. Jones; J. Evans; G. Jones; S. Ellis.

Referee: J. D. Rees (London).

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# Shadow boxing with the Chinese

It is sometimes difficult to resist the conclusion that Britain and for that matter the West as a whole, has been afflicted with some chronic paralysis of the will. This condition is nowhere more evident than in the context of our relations with China. The visit to London last week of Mr Huang Hua, the Chinese foreign minister, took place at a time when the free world is beleaguered and threatened by the growing power of the Soviet Union.

The Chinese believe this threat to be only one element in a coordinated Russian strategy of global expansion, of which they, too, are to be the victims in their turn. Accordingly they are seeking, tentatively and with the delicacy of a proud people who take a wary answer, some kind of understanding with the West which will include a tacit recognition of shared strategic interests.

The problem of Taiwan makes it impossible for them to enter into closer relations with the United States, and their diplomacy therefore tends to be concentrated on Britain and the rest of western Europe. It is not without significance that Air Chief Marshal Sir Neil Cameron's celebrated reference to the "common enemy" has earned for him an honoured place in the growing ranks of the "friends of China".

Yet Mr Huang's visit has been conducted much as though cultural and scientific relations were all that the global balance of power is made of. Little consequence, at the dinner given by the Foreign Secretary to mark the arrival of the Chinese delegation, Dr Owen's speech of welcome, although trite enough, was pitched in a deliberately low key and contained little to suggest that relations

Geoffrey Smith

## Was the wages debate really necessary?

One of the curiosities of Brighton was that the Conservatives behaved almost as if Labour had never met at Blackpool the week before. There was naturally much talk of the Government's disfigurement at the hands of the unions, even if it was accompanied from time to time by sober exhortations not to rejoice. But in one critical respect the implications were largely ignored.

So long as Labour's incomes policy was alive and even fairly well there would necessarily be a delicate decision for any incoming Conservative administration. In those circumstances, what to do about incomes policy would have been an immediately relevant question for a Conservative Cabinet. Without renouncing its faith in the primacy of monetary policy, it would have had to decide whether Phase Four should be continued as a means of making that policy work more smoothly. But the events of Blackpool have made that question of little more than academic interest. It is highly unlikely that any substantive incomes policy can be rescued from the shambles. A form of words may be devised to cover the divide because neither the Government nor the unions agree on precise guidelines that the Government could dare to accept. Whatever the economic analysis may be, it would be politically disastrous for Mr

they are assured that there is no "political obstacle" to the deal.

The most obvious potential obstacle is the wheeling and dealing behind the Soviet-American arms control negotiations. The Soviet Union has already made clear its agitation at the possibility of western arms sales to China; if, as seems likely, it has been made clear to Mr Carter that such sales would jeopardize the chances of a strategic arms limitation agreement, he would not hesitate to apply the strongest pressure to his European allies. Furthermore the friends of the Soviet Union in this country, including the Marxist wing of the Labour Party, have left Mr Callaghan and Dr Owen in no doubt that the sale of Harriers to the Chinese would incur their deep displeasure.

It is partly for these reasons and partly because détente with eastern Europe still plays a central part in British foreign policy, that the discussions with the Chinese have had to be conducted with such elaborate discretion; and under a smoke screen of secrecy which was extended even to the flight in a Harrier of a member of the Chinese delegation at the Farnborough air show.

It would be as well to make clear at this stage that no one in his senses would suggest at present any kind of formal military alliance between Britain and China. Apart from being entirely unacceptable to the Chinese, such a link would be dangerously and gratuitously provocative to the Soviet Union.

However, as a leading article in *The Times* pointed out last week, helping the Chinese to provide a counterbalance to the growing global military power

of the Soviet Union is an altogether different matter, and it would be intolerable if the Labour Government proved to be so crippled by the desire of the Americans to conclude a Salt agreement of doubtful value, a stubborn attachment to détente for its own sake, and the intrigues of its own Moscow-oriented Marxist wing that it failed to do so.

The West supplies the Russians with wheat and technological equipment on favourable credit terms, thus enabling them to escape from the consequences of disastrously inefficient agricultural and industrial systems, while diverting their resources into the construction of a military establishment to provide them with the power and influence which they have failed to achieve through their economy. It would be perverse if we were now to deny to the Chinese the means of defending themselves, and helping to defend us against the threat posed by that military establishment.

The pernicious influence of the Marxist lobby on our national and collective security is not confined to relations with China. Any country which shares the clearly perceived British interest in resisting the expansion of Russian power attracts the hostility and calumny of the extreme left. A typical example was the article on October 3, and written by a Marxist apologist, Mr Fred Halliday.

Mr Halliday neglected to inform his readers of the credentials which include a book called *Arabia without Sultans*, a sustained rhapsody in praise of the savage and unsavoury Marxist-Leninist régime in South Yemen. He was also recent about the nature of the Transnational Institute, the organization in Amsterdam of which he is assistant director. I have not the space to repair this unfortunate omission in full; it is, perhaps, enough to say that the institute is a subsidiary of the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies, a body which once included among its trustees the industrious Mr Philip Agee, the scourge of the CIA.

The Transnational Institute has in the past given financial support to the Counter Information Service, perhaps best known for its attacks on western business concerns which deal with South Africa. One of its closest associates is that celebrated revolutionary, Mr Tariq Ali, who was killed by a car-bomb in 1977 was Orlando Letelier (a former minister in Dr Allende's communist government in Chile) who, while working at the Transnational Institute, maintained a close liaison with the Cuban intelligence service.

It is therefore, not surprising that Mr Halliday should attack Iran with such ferocity. It is, however, important that those who read his views should be aware of their ideological and political origins: if only because they give rise to an important question. What is the common factor which causes the extreme left not only to mount sustained attacks on Iran, a right-wing autocracy with a passionate hostility to communism; but also at the same time to oppose the supply of defence equipment to China, one of the two great communist powers of the world?

The answer is inescapable: it is that both China and Iran are regarded as potential enemies by the Soviet Union; they are therefore regarded in the same light by the friends of the Soviet Union who perform their labours so diligently in this country and throughout the West.

This is a fundamental truth which so many people in this country are reluctant to face. The Marxist left (whose delegates were responsible for that vicious baying and jeering noise whenever the police were mentioned in the "debate" on law and order at the Labour Party conference) are not concerned with improving the social structure of this country; they are dedicated to destroying it.

In the field of international relations their aim is not some idealistic concept of world order; their long term commitments are not to communism or Marxism as abstract political philosophies; and their loyalties are certainly not to this country or to its ideals of social democracy.

Yet there is one fact that the most dedicated Marxist would find it hard to refute. It is that the only country whose foreign policy and military apparatus combine to pose an immediate threat to western democracy is the Soviet Union. It may be that at some time in the future China might become strong enough, and aggressive enough to pose a similar threat.

At present the People's Republic is neither; and proceeding from the well-tried premise that the enemies of my enemy are my friends, China is now, today, a friend of western Europe and of Britain. It is time that our foreign policy, our diplomacy and our strategic doctrines were reassessed to take account of this truth.

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## Driving blindly as the oil begins to run out

In the light of the energy crisis, the motor industry looks rather like a sleepwalker groping towards a precipice.

It goes on turning out more and more cars—about 30 million last year and new records expected this—and building more new plants for the purpose.

Yet the oil on which the entire edifice rests will no longer be there, if expert opinion is to be believed, in 25 years and possibly within 15. That is the time by which, on present trends, it will have become far too scarce and expensive to be used in the ways that we use it today.

The contrast between present action and future prospect is so great that from the outside it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this vast vital industry is either unable or unwilling to look much beyond the end of its nose. And that, apparently, is how it looks from the inside too.

That impression is drawn from a recent talk with a man who, par excellence, would be in a position to refute it: the director of scientific and technical development at (until the Peugeot/Citroën/Chrysler merger) Europe's largest vehicle manufacturer, Renault in Paris.

Engineer and graduate of the Polytechnique in a country where planning has been raised to an art or a religion, M Yves Georges confesses with disarming frankness: "We cannot plan beyond 1985 because there are no reliable forecasts on which to do so."

What the official forecasts of French government and energy industries do show is a picture for 1985 in which France's oil consumption will be much the same as now, but that of cars and lorries up by a fifth, and their share of national consumption up from 28 to 36 per cent.

Since cars are expected by then to be about 15 per cent more efficient, Renault and other manufacturers expect to be selling more vehicles seven

years nearer the crunch (or whimper) than now.

Does this approaching prospect of collision or collapse worry them? It does, but in a different way than one might expect. They are not worried, says M Georges, about the industry's ability to adapt and survive in an oil-less future. They are worried about the lack of political decision to enable them to do so efficiently and in good time.

"We have plenty of ideas and techniques: hybrid power, electric, hydrogen. But the real problem is adapting to government and markets. We are worried because our industry has a heavy investment and is very diffused, and the time needed for change is long. But governments for years make no decisions then suddenly say 'since we are not a socialist state, no one is going to make them.' In a free society, industry must be expected to go on making what people want to buy. And people do seem to want to go on buying cars. In Britain sales are expected this year to exceed the previous record level of 1.6m in 1975. Yet the cost of cars has nearly trebled in this period, which average incomes have not.

In France there is a large opinion in favour of collective transport like trains and buses, since cars with only one or two people in them are seen as wasteful, of both energy and road-space. But in practice 75-80 per cent of all journeys are made in private cars. "Even a 10 per cent change would be a true revolution," he says. Renault do see the 7 to 8 per cent growth in cars as a thing of the past, with decreasing use first of all in town centres, and eventually "a plateau".

What is needed is political decision. "Either they can say 'we're not going to have a transport revolution, or they can say 'we're going to have a transport revolution, or they can say 'we're going to have a transport revolution'."

Michael Bailey  
Transport Correspondent

## TV, and the cost of the licence

The party conferences always provide an open season for lobbyists, with none being more zealous or energetic than the ambassadors representing the various broadcasting authorities. Over the past two weeks at Blackpool and Brighton the lights in both the BBC's and ITV's hospitality suites were usually burning far later into the night than those in any studio.

Why should so much energy have been expended at what everyone agrees is a twilight period for the present Parliament? The answer, of course, is that broadcasting policy is one of the pieces of outstanding business left over for the next (and final) parliamentary session.

Indeed, the Government had already served notice of its legislative intentions by producing last July a White Paper on broadcasting that met, not least within the industry, with a pretty mixed reception.

For the BBC, however, it is not the White Paper that matters most: its main preoccupation is, and has to be, the still stalled question of the licence fee. Over this the Government itself is caught in a box. Having imposed an unprecedented one-year settlement on the corporation in August 1977, it now confronts the bleak prospect of having to announce a further increase this autumn.

The BBC wants the colour licence to go up from £21 to £30 and the black-and-white one from £9 to £12—hardly the sort of news that any government would relish announcing in the run-up period to a general election.

But the Government, to be fair, does not dispute the BBC's need: it could hardly do so since the corporation is due to exceed its borrowing authorization in February and will therefore then run out of money. What, however, some ministers are still hoping to find is another way of shoring up the BBC's finances without incurring the inevitable unpopularity of hitting the voter (including the old age pensioner) in his pocket where it hurts.

It is precisely here, however, that the broad arguments over policy come in—and ones, furthermore, over which the White Paper itself has already raised suspicions as to the Government's basic understanding of the issues involved.

The White Paper was, it should be said, an essentially well-intentioned document—in fact in some ways, as in its support for giving the fourth channel to a new Open Broadcasting Authority, an imaginative and radical one. But what its authors did not seem wholly to grasp was that the whole constitutional mechanism which governs broadcasting in Britain is an extremely delicate one and that those who seek to blur vital distinctions even at the edges are soon in danger of undermining the entire system.

Let us start by taking two of the proposals that the Government then made—and to which it apparently still sticks. The first was the scheme for "mini-governors", outside individuals selected by the Home Office to form half the membership of the proposed new Open Broadcasting Authority boards, designed to superintend the management of the BBC's three separate services—radio, television and overseas broadcasting.

Despite all the allegations about "Quangos" and "Fribbs", there was, as it happens, no sinister motive behind this recommendation. Indeed, if anything, it represented a victory by the BBC's friends on the Cabinet committee that produced the White Paper. They had, in fact, put it forward as a compromise to ward off the public anger (reportedly favoured initially by the Prime Minister) of breaking up the BBC entirely by separating radio from television.

Alas, compromises are seldom satisfactory and this one was no exception. In the first place it is a logical mistake to suppose that the three separate service management boards are needed—indeed, if anything, they represent a victory by the BBC's friends on the Cabinet committee that produced the White Paper. They had, in fact, put it forward as a compromise to ward off the public anger (reportedly favoured initially by the Prime Minister) of breaking up the BBC entirely by separating radio from television.

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## An ordinary house in an ordinary street



yet it could rescue 7 elderly people from loneliness

Abbeyfield buys and converts ordinary houses into about 7 bed-sitting-rooms each. Here, lonely elderly people enjoy both the privacy of their own furniture around them and the company of others at two meals a day, served in the dining room by the housekeeper. Abbeyfield helps people of all backgrounds. Abbeyfield is, perhaps, one of the more imaginative solutions to the problem of loneliness in old age. Each Abbeyfield house is established and looked after by its

own group of local voluntary workers. These charges are kept to a minimum. Each group is formed as an independent charity. There are more than 600 Abbeyfield houses all over the kingdom. But many more are wanted.

Will you help? Abbeyfield needs money, yes—but equally it needs people to help their local Abbeyfield Society where one exists, or to start one where it doesn't.

As a first step, will you write to us for a copy of our explanatory booklet?

**ABBNEYFIELD SOCIETY**

President: Lord Pricheard  
58A High Street, Putney Bar, Hertfordshire, Putney Bar 43871.

## LEAPMAN IN AMERICA

One lesson of the long newspaper strike in New York has been how unattractive is the city's advertising industry. As soon as the daily papers disappeared, the advertisers, like alcoholics who will plumb the depths of degradation to get themselves a drink, searched frantically for other outlets for their messages.

This explains the success of the interim newspapers which, despite their scant journalistic quality, have been stuffed with advertisements for winter coats, cut-price televisions, free gifts at savings banks and all the other regularly advertised attractions of which the merchants feel compelled to inform us daily.

There are times when advertising appears to dominate New York, to be its only reason for existing. Had they not been so forced there, the city would, it seemed, people in the business would have burst with frustration, spilling their creative juices all over Madison Avenue.

Advertising is an indispensable outgrowth of America's advanced capitalism. There is so much of it that you cannot escape it simply by closing your eyes and blocking your ears in the presence of newspapers, television and radio.

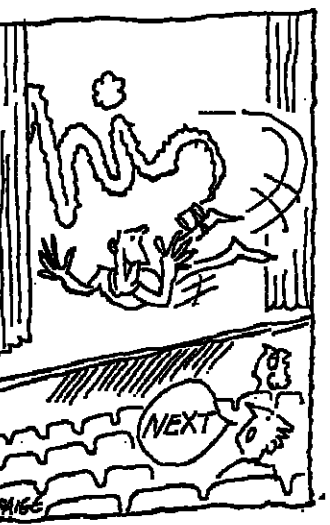
Go for a walk in Central Park and you will like as not see models being photographed in unseasonable fashions in one of its picturesque spots. The little island in the East River

where I live is also a favourite venue for such endeavour. Peer into the sky on almost any weekday and someone will be writing in it from an aeroplane, adding dramatic impetus to the message.

The business of modelling for photographs and acting in commercials has always been competitive. Ambitious parents drag their young children to advertising agencies to see if they might not be used lucratively in the latest production selling catfood, juvenile underwear, or soup.

Evidence of how desirable (or anyway how desired) is a career in commercials came last week when several thousand people queued, some for hours, outside a Broadway theatre where auditions were being held for a new permanent troupe of performers who would appear only in commercials, fashion shows or catalogues.

They had been attracted by posters pasted around the centre of the city, and advertisements in weekly magazines, announcing an "open call for the most beautiful people in the world". Ever in search of vignettes to illustrate central truths about New York and its people, I slipped into the theatre to see what was afoot. I was greeted by Ed Gifford, a plump, bluff and harassed-looking man who does public relations for this and other off-beat ventures. "We are the people who brought the Portobello Road to New York a few



years back", he confided, panting through short breath.

"And we're marketing Studio 54" (the city's most fashionable discotheque) behind the new modelling group, which is called XIAZY.

"We want fresh-looking and good-looking people," he said. "We are living more and more in a non-verbal world. We are looking for people who can visually communicate. It's very visual world we're moving into. Bad news for those of us who make our living from communicating verbally."

The group, he said, would be unique in that they would package entire commercials or

fashion shows or catalogues, doing all the work themselves, from writing the scripts to providing the players. They were going to Paris next week to package a fashion show for Valentino's ready-to-wear collection.

Mr Gifford said that only about 11 people would be chosen from those who attended the audition, a number he estimated at around 10,000. "We're looking for one person in a thousand," he announced dramatically.

Then he introduced me to John Garmann, the president of XIAZY, who communicated visually in a dashing black silk shirt and matching trousers. He seemed naturally excited at the queues to get in, and told me the kind of person he wanted.

"We're not looking for traditional model faces," he said. "We prefer people with personality."

Mr Garmann's own personality was described in his curriculum vitae distributed to the press. At 28, he is young for a president, but then, according to the handout, he "spoke five languages by the age of 15 and headed up a Swiss bank at 22."

In the circumstances, the writer of the press release could be excused his hyperbole when he described Mr Garmann's life as "like a 33 rpm record played at 78 rpm speed."

The trouble is, that phrase does not leave much left to describe the career of his partner, Urs

Althaus, who is also Swiss and only 22.

"This laid-back, handsome personification of an athlete... has already been a scholar, a champion soccer player and a world-famous model."

In front of the stage, Mr Althaus was sitting with Joe Eula, a big name in creative fashion and conceptual design, making a preliminary selection from the candidates. Mr Eula, among his other achievements, is credited with having changed the name of the new outfit from "ECSTASY" to "XIAZY".

which seemed more conceptual and creative.

The pair looked through a television monitor as the hopeful young men and women trooped on to the stage for about ten seconds each. They were given little slips of paper which told them what to say.

"Mary had a little lamb," some "Mystic, pussy-cat where have you been?" and others "how now brown cow, why do you look so sad?" It is lucky that verbal talents were not required, because a remarkable number of them forgot the words even of those standard verses.

They were a peculiar looking lot, as varied in approach as you would expect, given the catch-all nature of the advertisement which had lured them. Some chose the laid-back look, some the dissipated look, some the innocent boy-or-girl-next-door look. Some had clearly come as they were.

Some threw off their line of doggerel flippantly. Others made the most of it, wringing the last ounce of passion from Mary had a little lamb.

The selection of people to be looked at a second time seemed to me quite random, so I asked Mr Eula—appropriately dishing in a white combi jacket—about his criteria.

"I'm looking to see if they can walk," he answered surprisingly. "We're a repertory modelling ensemble and they've got to be able to walk."

Outside, I spoke to some of the hundreds who had already been queuing for several hours. Many were aspiring models or actors used to such selection procedures and hardened against the probability that they would not be chosen. Others were new to it.

At the end of the day about 100 were chosen for a further test, before the final choice was made. One of the lucky ones was a city policeman who had been persuaded to take part by the organizers.

She said she was undecided about whether to take a job with XIAZY. If she did, she would be given the glamour with which the modelling industry clothes itself. I have little doubt as to what her choice would be. With her experience, she should at least be able to walk. Maybe, like Mr Garmann, her career is about to switch tempo, from 33 to 78.





The conference of foreign ministers from countries which contribute either men or money to the "Arab Deterrent Force" (ADF) in Lebanon opened yesterday in the relative safety of the Beiteddine Palace, some twenty miles outside Beirut. President Sarkis of Lebanon hopes that it will strengthen the non-Syrian element in the ADF and that this will make the ADF's continued presence in Lebanon more acceptable to the Christian community.

The brutal fact is that Lebanon is now partitioned in all but name. You can still go from Muslim West Beirut to Christian East Beirut, if you are prepared to risk your life, through the equivalent of the Magedelbaum Gate or Checkpoint Charlie. But everyone knows where the frontier is, and there is no mistaking which side of it you are on. On one side is Arab Lebanon, not exclusively Muslim but predominantly so and politically part of the Arab world. On the other

That is a very hard situation for Arabs, and particularly Syrians, to face up to. It means that a part of the "Arab nation" living in what was historically part of Syria, has in effect broken off and joined their army. President Assad and his army represent the fact that no intolerable thing is felt obliged to batter the Christians into submission by destroying the part of Beirut where they live with a massive artillery blitz—much as Hitler thought he could batter Britain into submission by destroying London.

Let us suppose that the bombardment does resume, that Israel is persuaded by international pressure not to intervene, and that the Syrians eventually take possession (in the name of President Sarkis and the Lebanese state) of the smoking ruins of East Beirut. Let us suppose that they take Jounieh as well and succeed eventually in

The wiser course, and the only one now compatible with the minimal requirements of ethics and humanity, is to accept that what has happened has happened and that it cannot be reversed by force. It may be that it cannot be reversed at

all. If so the Syrian bombardment since July 1, and especially since September 28, will have powerfully contributed to that result. But there is no need yet to take formal steps which would preclude any attempt to reverse it peacefully—that is to build or rebuild a united Lebanon. The superstructure of the Lebanese state can be retained. But it must, for the time being at least, be balanced across a gap between two entities which lack any confidence in each other; and whose security therefore needs to be guaranteed by quite different forces: by the Christian areas, the militias, and in the Muslim areas, the Syrian army. If and when a Lebanese army can be found to hold the ring between them, well and good. If not, and until it can, the United Nations should be prepared to provide a force for this purpose.

Domestic rates were abolished in the Irish Republic earlier this year. The nonchalance of the step, and the general welcome it has received, must seem enviable to our own Conservative Party, which proposed the same policy at election time in 1974, and has received nothing but criticism for it ever since. But the cases are not really similar. The rates in Ireland were founded on an archaic basis, with desultory revaluations and gross local anomalies. The significance of rates as an independent source of local revenue was negatively felt in a relatively small country with few self-conscious centres of provincial power, and with an established custom of close central supervision. The main lesson of the case for Britain is that a rating system not kept in good repair can become indefensible.

Our own system, though not in anything like perfect repair, still has many virtues. The hasty commitment of the Tories left them greatly embarrassed to propose an alternative that would maintain a degree of local financial accountability, raise as much revenue no less equitably, and avoid the costs and complexities of innovations like local income tax. Relief of the domestic ratepayer (who has a vote in local elections) would leave the commercial ratepayer (who has none) dangerously exposed.

In the absence of constructive alternatives, signs of retreat from the commitment of 1974 can only be welcomed. Mr Michael Allison, a party spokesman for the local government, claimed last week that: "what we mean by abolishing the domestic rate is abolishing the burden of the domestic rate". In a speech to the Rating and Valuation Association, he proposed a plan for achieving this by making the rates tax-deductible. The aim would be to meet the charge that the ratepayer is unfairly penalized when many wage earners are not householders and therefore escape the tax. At a cost of £750m from general taxation, Mr Allison's burden on the average ratepayer could be reduced by £75. He made it clear that in putting this idea forward he was only flying a kite (he might even so have given credit to Mr Ralph Eggar, senior vice-president of the IVA, who built the kite).

Mr Alsion was able without difficulty to show that the arrangement would be prefer-

One drawback to making domestic rates tax-deductible (business rates are already deductible from corporation tax) is that the wealthiest would benefit most. The Eggarr plan would avoid this by making the allowance a flat-rate one. But it would still not benefit those who pay no income tax at all, a group which would become much larger if the Tories raised the tax threshold (as they ought). In any case the idea confronts a false problem. Many of those who do not pay rates directly do so indirectly, through their rents. All taxpayers already contribute to local services through the existing central subsidy. They have the lion's share, in fact: they pay for two-thirds of council spending, a contribution which makes up a sixth of their total income. The proposal would diminish the ratepayer's distinctive financial interest in his council's activities still more. Local finance does present real and urgent problems, but tax-deductibility would scarcely affect them.

**Jury vetting**  
From Miss Harriet Harman  
Sir, The Attorney General's statement on the guidelines for jury vetting (*The Times*, October 11) has been widely reported in the Public Prosecutions and the Home Secretary decided to by-pass Parliament at the very time it was considering this important aspect of the criminal procedure.  
In 1974 Parliament passed the Juries Act which contains provisions disqualifying convicted persons from serving on a jury. The Attorney General decided that the procedure for selection of jurors should be the same for all cases, no matter how serious or trivial, and that only those who were received into the Disqualification List for five years or more, or who had been in prison in the last two years, should be disqualified. Instead of amending the Juries Bill the Attorney General, the DPP and the Home Secretary formulated secret guidelines for vetting in certain cases designed to discover whether a juror has any previous convictions, a Special Branch record, or even

The fact that the guidelines go beyond the Juries Act is not the only worrying aspect revealed by the Attorney General's statement. What also emerges is that some of the Home Office Ministers, let alone backbench MPs, did not know of the practice of vetting jurors which had grown up "prior to 1974" and which prompted the formulation of the guidelines. In March, 1974, Mr. Kenneth Robinson, MP for Alderley, wrote Mr. Minister of State for the Home Department, to introduce regulations to stop the prosecution vetting jurors in certain cases. The reply was "I am not aware that there is any such practice. If my Hon Friend has evidence of it perhaps he will send it to me."

Yours faithfully,  
**HARRIET HARMAN,**  
Legal Officer,  
National Council for Civil Liberties,  
11, King's Cross Road, WC1.  
October 13.

From Mr Alexander Lieven  
Sir, Your leading article on the murder of Georgi Markov (September 30) states that "Mr Markov was a man of no suspicious that he had been deliberately attacked carried little weight because almost every active emigre from a repressive country develops worries of this sort."  
The shock to colleagues of his death is compounded by suggestions that an emigré, virtually by definition, is prone to paranoia and is therefore not to be taken seriously. Sadly, Mr Markov's "worries" have been justified—posthumously—by the poisoned pellets introduced by Commander Nevill.  
Yours faithfully,  
A. LIEVEN  
Controller, BBC European Services,  
Rushey House, 15, Strand WC2,  
October 12

From Mr. A. G. Sasse

Sir: It is reasonable to suggest that ceremony should be a more utterly sincere than that of a burial. We stand around the grave with tears of sadness. Some have carved the name of the deceased to honor the passing of a hero. Priests of all denominations assist the relatives of the dear departed at the time of their distress by meaningful words and symbols and many are comforted by the thought that the grave shall be "sacred to the memory."

But in your front page report October 12 "Germans find golden treasure in Celtic grave" prominence is given to the opening up of a Celtic grave by a group of archaeologists of a wealth of treasure in an iron-plated, lead-lined, "lashed" and "bolted" and "bolted" grave "and then the devastating words appear—the purpose of the construction of the grave out of layers of wood planks alternating with layers of stone was to foil

have robbery become excusable as  
archaeology. The misuse of words  
leads to the worst robbery of all—  
that of sincerity.  
Yours sincerely,  
IAN G. SASSE,  
3 Daniells Walk,  
Birmingham.  
October 12.

from Sir Arthur de la Mare  
The Press Council is no doubt  
reputable body, but on what  
authority does it base its pronounce-  
ment? *The Times*, October 13) that  
used in a headline, the term  
"Japs" is not offensive? Did the  
Council consult anyone with any  
knowledge of the subject?  
I had intended to believe that any-  
one with such knowledge would  
support the extraordinary view that  
this most offensive term is some-  
what less offensive if used for the  
convenience of the composers  
of newspaper headlines. It is  
unacceptably offensive in any con-  
text, not only to Japanese but to  
all who believe that good relations  
between Japan and this country  
require a foundation of mutual  
respect.

Yours faithfully,  
ARTHUR DE LA MARE,  
the Birches,  
Falcon Road,  
Falcon-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire.

October 11,

was not offensive or derogatory  
 the Times, October 11). We  
 prisoners of war in the Far East  
 were not allowed to use the words  
 or Japanese on pain of  
 death. Nippon was the name of their  
 country, our masters told us. Thus  
 we always called them Nips; then  
 everyone was happy.  
 Yours faithfully,  
 JAMES BULL,  
 a brigand,  
 a dark Corcor,  
 established,  
 on the Thames.

From Mr Harford Thomas

From Mr. *Harold Thomas*  
 Sir, Where does Paul Johnson go for his statistics? He claims that the growth rate for the period 1790 to 1840 in England was a 4 per cent annual compound growth rate was sustained for (these) 50 years on average". Growth of what?  
 Growth rates are generally taken to relate to GNP. With a 4 per cent sustained annual growth rate the GNP would double in 18 years, redouble in 36 years, and re-re-double in 54 years. So we are asked to believe that the GNP increased 8 times in this period. Allowing for doubling of the population, this means that the standard of living of the people

In his enthusiasm for industrial growth, Mr. Johnson has forgotten about the doubling times of sustained growth rates. This is crucial to understanding the ecological concern for the consequences of high growth rates.

For example, if the annual growth of the economy were sustained for a single lifetime of 72 years, consumption levels would increase sixteen times. Who would think that either possible or desirable for the children of today's children? Already a very small proportion of illness in the United Kingdom can be attributed to excess of one kind or another—excessive eating, drinking, or

Natural organisms, whether animals or plants, stabilise after a period of rapid early growth. If a baby continued to double its weight every six months, it would reach a weight of 128 stones by the age of five. Foods which fail to achieve equilibrium at a sustainable level can be expected to collapse under their own weight, or the weight of their aggregate consumer appetites.

Paul Johnson dismisses this sort of argument as "ecological panic". There will certainly be cause for panic if we leave the process of adjustment until too late. The old

**From Mr J. J. Hodgson**  
Sir, Ted Heath's plea for consensus between the political parties on such a vital matter as pay policy was a heartening change at a party conference.

Should he not go further and emphasize the original wisdom of this (and Geoffrey Howe's) Industrial Relations Act, namely that until contracts negotiated between management and unions are enforceable so that unions or their members are liable in damages for breach (e.g. the 12-month rule at Ford's) there is little hope of any wages policy being successful? As Professor Hayek wrote in your columns on the day before Mr Heath's speech "There is no hope of maintaining a more already reduced standard of living unless the unions are deprived of their coercive powers". Yours faithfully,  
J. I. HODGSON,  
25 East Beach,  
Lymington,  
Lancashire.

From Mr Philip F. Nind  
Sir, Surely it is unreasonable that the differences between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Heath on economic and financial policy should be exaggerated as is currently the case in the press? Every government must have policies towards incomes and towards the control of the money supply.

The present Government places prime emphasis on incomes policy, and as leader of the Opposition it is natural that Mrs Thatcher should lay down incomes and concentrate on the Government's relative failure in monetary policy. As the leading statesman Mr Heath is emphasizing what is surely the truth—

From Mr John Letts  
 Sir, David Somerset (October 10)  
 is right to question the indiscriminate  
 use of the words "national  
 heritage." It is not true that anything  
 the speaker happens to be  
 enthusiastic about. Nonetheless,  
 I hardly used though the phrase is,  
 it is difficult to think of adequate  
 alternatives, which are not either  
 too long or too vague.

When a fairly large and not un-  
 intelligent committee was setting up  
 this organization some eight years  
 ago, many names were canvassed  
 and dismissed, in order to describe  
 the national lobby for museums we  
 had in mind. In the end, the com-  
 mittee came back to National Heri-  
 tage, the first choice, which arose  
 from a quotation from a massive  
 report on provincial museums by  
 the late Sir Kenneth Clarendon, of the Museums  
 and Galleries, which read: "We  
 have come to the conclusion that  
 the wealth of museums in the pro-  
 vinces together represent a  
 great national heritage."

It is hard to find a subtle

from Mr Tim Congdon

First, Mr Seers' article on September 11, in reply to my article on the Chilean economy is long on rhetoric and short on facts. Even so, most of the facts are wrong. To take three examples:

First, Mr Seers asserts that "the external debt has soared". Actually, it has fallen from \$10.779m at the end of 1974 to \$4,673m at the end of 1977, despite halving of the copper price in local terms. Private debt has increased and government borrowing has been resumed in 1978, but this is no doubt that Chile's international creditworthiness has been restored.

Mr Seers is correct that the private capital inflows have not been to industry. But the Chicago boys do not "logically accept" this as "a crucial test". It would be their odd economics to reduce surpluses on imported manufactures to over 100 per cent (10 per cent for foreigners to 100 per cent for investing firms in new factories).

Secondly, Mr Seers says that "inflation" amounts to be levelling

From Lord Chorley  
Sir, On September 25 you published an article by Lord McGregor of Durris on the suspension of *The Times* publications. Yesterday (October 12), you published a letter from Lord Shawcross adding his warning that such a suspension would mean freedom from industrial disruption over the past year. So far this year 134 million copies of national news papers have been lost. Nearly 10 million have been lost by *Times* Newspapers. Today, the eighth consecutive day, the London edition of *The Daily Telegraph*, has failed to appear. It is probable that the print union will not meet for at least another week.

Few will doubt the danger. But will Lord Shawcross's suggestion that the Government should be asked to consider whether to study and pass upon the problem "help to avert it? Have we learnt nothing over the sixteen years since the Report of the Royal Commission on the subject was published, in which the Durris Committee of 1966; from the Reports of Lord McGregor's Royal Commission; from the joint Programme for Action recently adopted by Lord McGregor; and from practically all other studies of industrial relations in Fleet Street?

Having spent three years studying the press as a member of Lord McGregor's Commission, and having been well briefed on the subject, I prepared my own Interim Report on Fleet Street, one wonders whether any useful purpose would be served by yet another study. What new facts could it unearth, what new attitudes could it reveal? It is true that many could admire the efforts of the Commission and the statistics such as Mr. Kew, the Secretary so starkly and bleakly put by Lord McGregor is surely that in the absence of a comprehensive agreement "no other course of action except suspension of publication is likely to create the circumstances in which the public interest in assured publicity can be maintained."

Sir Mr Gleh Kerenksy  
 From Mr Dobkin, of the Soviet  
 "Novosti" Press, in his letter on  
 October 2 was evidently so over-  
 come by typically Soviet love of  
 peace, i.e. a preference for takeovers  
 by overwhelming force or by proxy,  
 he quite forgot that saturation  
 bombing of Germany took place in  
 1940, when the Molotov-Ribbentrop  
 Pact (sealed with blood, as the  
 Soviet Government joyously pro-  
 claimed) was at its most mutually  
 advantageous stage and Romanian  
 oil was flowing freely to fuel Ger-  
 man bombers.  
 What he forgot that gaining con-  
 trol of Romania was to him a  
 greater benefit from the Pact than  
 the martyrdom of Poland and when  
 the output of its oilfields became  
 inadequate, the need to reach the  
 Baku or Middle Eastern fields  
 determined his 1942 strategy and  
 sealed his fate.  
 Yours truly  
 GLEH KERENSKY,  
 73 Overslade Lane,  
 Bilton, Rugby.

From Mr. J. M. H. Raymond  
Sir, I have read the three letters published in *The Times* (October 7, 10 and 12) referring to the "compensation" of railway tickets before boarding a train in France.  
I regret very much the inconvenience caused to some British passengers who were not aware of the scheme, as the new procedure was, as I have explained in English at the Gare d'Orly, however, I am glad to announce that a translation will be provided in the near future.  
I would like to thank your readers who took the trouble to write to this paper; but I would emphasize that, since April 1, 1978, passengers have been able to join their train without queuing, and without having to leave at their destination; however, having to go through a "bar" before boarding.  
I feel that this modern world demands that no effort should be spared to ease passengers' rail journeys.  
Yours faithfully,  
J. M. H. RAYMONDAUD, French Railways General Representative in the UK and Ireland,  
1473 Piccadilly, W.1.

From Professor Terence Morris  
Sir, When travelling recently with  
my wife between Caen and Lisieux,  
I too failed to "compost" our

The travelling ticket inspector dealt most civilly with what was clearly to him, a familiar phenomenon. He did not even mention the fact that one of 40 francs, which he produced as explanatory leaflet from his pocket and gave to us. Our fellow passengers then all eagerly proffered assistance in explaining its finer points of detail. *Vive La France! Vive Le SNCF!*

Ours faithfully,  
TERENCE MORRIS,  
Priors Way,  
Oliver's Battery,  
Winchester.

From Mr Philip Thody  
 er, Louis Heren—"What a state to  
 e in" (October 6)—is himself  
 uality of a rash prediction. We  
 cannot yet know whether Aldous  
 Huxley got it wrong in *Braue New  
 World* since the action of that  
 ovel does not take place until  
 F (After Ford) 632—ie, circa AD  
 495.  
 Our obedient servant,  
 PHILIP THODY,  
 The Nook,  
 Leeds

## 2 pressing questions for party leaders

Goodbye, Blackpool tower, Farewell, Brighton from it's a long, long way to the election, but our heart's right there. Before the two main parties meet again in conference people will have been given their chance to make their views of men and measures, and Westminster will be wearing a new, if unpredictable, look. Now Mr Callaghan and Mrs Thatcher must return to the conference diet of daily politics and address themselves to the delay in party manifestos and questions that their conferences sharpened rather than resolved. For Mr Callaghan the immediate question is what line to take on the Bonn-Paris proposal to establish a new system of exchange systems (EMS). For Mrs Thatcher the immediate question is how to hold the 1922 committee together once it goes for renewal in both Houses, early in November.

Mr Callaghan has only a day or two to concert the Cabinet on an ERM policy before he meets his fellow socialist leaders, Helmut Schmidt, Baroness Gleditsch and kind of temporizing if not binding answer; and as he flies out for the discussions he will know that he leaves a restive and suspicious Labour Party back at home. The Blackpool conference, of course, avoided the issue; or, more precisely, an emergency resolution on the Anti-Community majority on the National Executive Committee was balked by sleight of hand.

The text of that motion sums up well the argument of many Labour MPs: "This conference expresses deep concern at the proposals for European monetary system which are reported to have been agreed in principle by the EEC Finance Ministers in September,



A current quip of Paris drawing rooms these days is that the Giscardian dynasty is now in power for another 17 years—the remainder of the current Presidential mandate and two more beyond that. But all pleasantries apart, he is certainly all set for a second term.

Fortune has smiled steadily on President Giscard d'Estaing since his birth, with a brief eclipse from 1966 to 1969 when he was out of office—an ordeal he put to good use by laying the basis of his Presidential victory five years later. The winter of 1975-1976 was also for him a sort of "crossing of the desert". Economic crisis, coupled with his growing estrangement with his Gaullist Premier, M. Jacques Chirac, and the inability of Frenchmen to appreciate the ideals and aims of the "advanced liberal society" produced in the President a mood of profound discouragement and despondency.

But the dark clouds have been swept away and his enemies have been scattered. In spite of inflation and unemployment, and their accompanying moans and groans on all sides, the sun of success and approval is again shining brightly on France's head of state, a little more than half way through his first seven-year mandate. He has emerged the one clear victor from the parliamentary battle last March. His unshakable confidence in the outcome at a time when many about him doubted or despaired was triumphantly vindicated. "I have thought it out", he told one of his closest advisers, two months before the polls. "We've won. One cannot exceed the limits of irrationality even in France."

Now he is more firmly ensconced in the Elysée Palace than ever before, and nothing could possibly dislodge him, save an economic catastrophe which would give France another of her periodic bouts of revolutionary fever. A noted left-wing political commentator has even written that the President had scored more points in the four months that followed the March elections than in the four years that followed his own.

The Opposition is reduced to powerlessness by the enduring feud between communists and socialists, and by the in-fighting within each party, which the bitterness of defeat has accentuated. The unions have given up battling behind the parties for the advent of the socialist millennium, and are unsuccessful, in spite of plant

closures, in mobilizing their troops for large scale symbolic demonstrations. One of the most powerful, the O.F.D.T., has in the past month opted for a realistic policy of negotiation with management.

The political forces of the country are about evenly balanced, with two big parties on either side of the dividing line, themselves almost evenly matched. This enhances the importance of marginal voters who tipped the scales last March, and on whom the President successfully concentrated his appeal. M. Jacques Chirac and the Gaullists are practically reduced to impotence. They are condemned to support the President and his government, on pain of disowning their principles and as good as acknowledged this publicly last

week. The Mayor of Paris knows that he stands no chance against M. Giscard d'Estaing in 1981 as things are now, barring a catastrophe, which would cast him in the role of a providential man, provided he were not the cause of it. The European elections next June, on which right and left are divided within themselves, will give the President a further opportunity to play on these differences, and to stand out, above the fray, as a reasonable European, who wants to give the people a say.

Around the past few months have powerfully consolidated the President's prestige and influence. He was alone in taking, at some risk, the initiative of supporting Zaire, Chad, and Mauritania. He has enunciated a clear African policy for France, designed to comfort moderate regimes

against communist encroachment. He put forward a plan for European monetary union which secured the active backing of the German Chancellor, and the favourable comment of several other members of the European Community. He has boldly come out in favour of the entry of Spain and Portugal into the E.E.C., in spite of the political and economic problems this is bound to raise for his country.

He put forward realistic proposals for limited disarmament, committed his country wholly to a policy of nuclear non-proliferation, mended its fences with the United Nations, so long treated by his predecessors with contempt. And only last week, on a state visit to Brazil, he emphasized the importance of the links between France and Latin America both in the economic and the political sphere.

It has often been said that what gives the Queen a position of great influence in British public life is her continuity in office and unrivalled experience. This is also true of President Giscard d'Estaing, with this enormous difference that he has undivided political power as well. Whereas Prime Ministers under the Fifth Republic can only think and plan within a span of a few years, the President can do so in terms of a decade, or more, even though fate has decreed that so far no President of the Republic has ever completed a second term.

In addition to the stability and authority conferred by the constitution of the Fifth Republic on the President, M. Giscard d'Estaing is by temperament someone who looks and plans beyond immediate contingencies. At a press conference last June, he confidently positioned himself to lead France "in good shape, politically, socially, and culturally, into the third millennium. This might seem a very distant and abstract ambition", he added. "It is not. Already a certain number of problems we have to study, like defence, health, education, energy, science are problems which will extend over the next 20 years. They will determine the position of France when she broaches the third millennium." Ten years before he became President, he began systematically to plan the political steps which would lead him to this coveted prize. He has certainly, one of his advisors told me, programmed every detail of his policy until 1981, although he does not yet know whether he will stand then. "March 1978 put an end to five years of almost incessant electioneering. Do not look to me to start it up again", he declared at his Elysée Palace press conference.

Four years in the Presidency have been both a great fulfilment and a great strain for M. Giscard d'Estaing. The man upon whom I called at the Elysée Palace a few weeks ago had lost some of that rather elegant off-hand approach to men and affairs, something akin to the studied amateurishness of British elder statesmen, which he affected a few years back. His manner was graver, more reflective, philosophical and detached. The experience of power had obviously sobered and toughened him. He has acquired an impressive dimension of statesmanship which strikes all those who come into contact with him, and lost some of his illusions about the support of his fellow countrymen for change, and his own ability to bring it about as rapidly as he had hoped four years ago.

But this has not made him cynical, or diminished in any way his capacity for an attractive kind of youthful enthusiasm, rare in a seasoned politician. Nor has it undermined his faith in the liberal principles he firmly believes are what French society needs to become "more open, generous, and fraternal", to quote his own words—or France to transform herself into a really modern nation, capable of holding her place with others in the front rank. "My career is over", he told me simply. "One can speak of a career when one is moving towards a goal. So what interests me is the end of this century. No responsible statesman these days can afford not to look ahead to the third millennium. Unfortunately a country like France does not always apply her

considerable powers of advance and transformation for progress."

His natural inclination to liberalism and reform is reinforced by his coolly objective analysis that the choice for France is not between continuity and change but between change and upheaval. If French society does not adapt and transform itself, it is headed for disaster. This conviction has been bolstered by the experience of the last parliamentary elections. In the run up to the first ballot, Frenchmen rallied to his side, because they came to realize, thanks to his own untiring effort, that to quote his celebrated taunt to M. Francois Mitterrand, the Socialist leader, in their epic television debate during the Presidential campaign, "that the left did not have a monopoly of heart", and did not have the capacity to govern.

France, he told me a few years ago, is too inegalitarian. In the modern age an inegalitarian society suffered from its own inequality. One must therefore attempt to achieve a more equal society, that is to say, a middle class society. Some countries tried to achieve this through socialism. "I think the originality of our purpose, which takes into account the temperament of Frenchmen, is to achieve this objective not by socialist but by liberal means and in a liberal spirit." The mechanisms of a liberal economy were more flexible than those of a socialist one. But social relations within this liberal economy had to be thoroughly transformed.

Looking back on the past four years, he felt that French society had changed in the direction he wished. "In spite of the unfavourable conditions created by economic crisis, there has been great progress in the more recent period, but not so much in the direction of greater justice and fraternity", he admitted. Political debate had become more straightforward, less intolerant. People agreed to discuss things like abortion and the death penalty in a less black and white fashion than in the past. The gulf between social classes had narrowed. There was more equality in education. Capital gains were now taxed. In 1975-76, he had launched a campaign for the defence of civil liberties. This had made a distinct impact. It was now taken for granted. (The same is true of job enrichment for manual workers; when it was first raised, it caused ironic comment. Now it is accepted as a social necessity.) One of the most crying inequalities in the past was the fate of old people. This had been very substantially improved in the past four years.

In carrying his fellow countrymen along with him these past four years, M. Giscard d'Estaing has had to face two major obstacles. The first is a profound scepticism both among his supporters and in the Opposition about the genuineness of his convictions. The second is the deep-rooted conservatism of his fellow-countrymen, whether of the right or the left, and their built-in reticence towards liberal ideas.

It is difficult for most Frenchmen, with their manichean approach to life and politics, to believe that a typical product of the French ruling class, born and bred in an atmosphere of privilege, and with distinctly aristocratic tastes and background can honestly work for more equality and fraternity, those golden words inscribed on every public building but more honoured in the breach than the observance. Such a man, by virtue of upbringing, instinct, and political support must either be a conservative or a demagogue. M. Giscard d'Estaing is neither.

His critics point to the fact that during his 11 years as Minister of Finance, he was never conspicuous for his liberalism. He explained this to me once by pointing out that a good finance minister is always called upon to take a negative or restrictive stand. Nor was it his responsibility then, under General de Gaulle or President Pompidou, to initiate liberal reforms.

The critics also point to the fact that, unlike his two predecessors, he lacks the common touch. "The trouble with Giscard is the people", the General is reported to have said. This savage anecdote and the class image it connotes make him: bridle. He was

reserved by nature, he said, but he needed human warmth, and he had never had any trouble establishing contact with people. He did not deny that he belonged, by education, and wealth, to a certain social class. But French public opinion knew very well that he was disinterested, that the choices he made, the measures he proposed, were not dictated by a class approach.

When he took office, he gave himself two years to demonstrate to his fellow countrymen that he was a sincere advocate of reform. He overwhelmed them with innovations and changes, so that in the end they cried for mercy. Had he not been genuine, they appreciated, why should he have taken the risk of antagonizing his conservative supporters, without disarming the Opposition? His policy did not win him any votes, but it proved that his intentions were not suspect.

When in 1974, the Abortion Bill came up for discussion before the Cabinet, the President defended it against all his ministers, and had to prod Madame Simone Weil to table it in Parliament. She did not believe it would get through. This has prompted M. Jean Daniel, the editor of the left-wing *Nouvel Observateur*, to remark that President Giscard d'Estaing was keener on tampering with the taboos of the middle class than on reducing its privileges.

The impression was heightened by what were derogatively described as the President's "gimmicks". During his first two years of office—walking up the Champs Elysées, slowing down the *Marseillaise*, refusing to pose for his official photograph in the traditional white tie and tails, asking dursmen to breakfast at the Elysée, shaking hands with prisoners at Lyons, transporting Cabinet meetings to different parts of the country, suppressing the commemoration of VE Day. Those, he explained, were psychological actions designed to provoke thought, and produce a climate favourable to more fundamental change.

In fact, he realized that those innovations did not go down well in public opinion. For the best part of two years, they have in fact been dropped. He has come to appreciate the kind of reverential awe which the undisciplined and Jacobinical French masses had for the office of President of the Republic. A reverence enhanced since 1962 by direct election by universal suffrage, which has endowed it with a sort of monarchical legitimacy based on a kind of national consensus it never enjoyed under previous Republics. They want the President to have authority and to exercise it, but to remain above parties, and only take sides in political battles in order to indicate "the right choice" for the country, as he did at Verdun sur le Doubs, before the March elections to be a Bonaparte and Louis Philippe wrapped into one, with something of the grandeur of General de Gaulle: to have the homespun qualities of the very bourgeois and likeable Rene Coty, the last President of the Fourth Republic.

Their attitude to the presidency illustrates Frenchmen's fundamental conservatism, though he prefers to call it "traditionalism", just as he would describe himself, not as an unconventional conservative, but a liberal traditionalist. "Frenchmen appreciate intellectually the necessity for change", he told me. "But they oppose it when it is proposed to them, even though, at election time, they condemn the Government for not carrying it out. One must not ask Frenchmen to support change while it is taking place." He admitted once in private that he might have made a mistake in seeking popular support for the different phases of change he proposed. "Fear of reform is an obstacle. But there is a respectable element in this. There is, in this country, a strong attachment to tradition. This involves respect for the family, and a number of values like a strong sense of hierarchy, of history, and of unity."

The election four years ago of President Giscard d'Estaing produced one of those rare circumstances of French history when a liberal government was in power. One has to go back to the July monarchy and the second empire, over a century ago, for precedents. The present regime has many Orleanist traits. Its leader has a spiritual kinship with some of the eminent bourgeois statesmen and writers of the period, like a La Fayette or Thiers in his earlier years before he became impervious to any form of change, or a Benjamin Constant. M. Giscard d'Estaing is himself a fervent disciple of Alexis de Tocqueville, the author of *Democracy in America*. He describes himself as a liberal in the French tradition, not the Anglo-Saxon one. He is convinced, like the great French liberals of the nineteenth century, that the broad mass of Frenchmen aspires to be governed from the centre, in spite of the excesses of their ideologies and their temperament. But a century on from the previous liberal experiment, that political centre of gravity has moved to the left. "That is what, in social policy, corresponds to our equilibrium", he said some years ago.

It is too soon to say whether the experiment will be successful in enabling France to break out of the cycle of reaction and revolution in which she has been confined for the best part of two centuries. M. Giscard d'Estaing admits himself that national habits evolve slowly. But there are signs that under the impulse of a leadership which combines superb strategy with profound conviction, they are gradually and irresistibly moving his way. If M. Barre pulls off his gamble of restoring the French economy to health, by his sharp therapy of austerity and neo-liberalism, for which he and not the President, assumes the whole unpopularity, resistance will fall away. But even if he does not, the only alternative is the kind of upheaval proposed by the left, and a majority of Frenchmen have shown that they do not want it.

Charles Hargrove

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Times Profile

## President Giscard d'Estaing

### A leader looking to the third millennium

## There's only one way to take Glenfiddich.

### Seriously.

You can take it straight.  
Or with a little plain water.  
But do remember that you're tasting no ordinary Scotch.  
Glenfiddich is a pure, single malt. Distilled in the ancient way, in traditional handbeaten copper stills. The result is, perhaps the finest whisky the Highlands have to offer.  
Take it slowly. Take it seriously.

'Glenfiddich' in Gaelic means 'Valley of the Deer.'







## COURT CIRCULAR

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
October 15: Divine Service was held in the Parish Church this morning.

The sermon was preached by the Reverend Eugene Rushforth.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
October 15: The Duchess of Gloucester was present at a Gala Performance at the London Coliseum in aid of the Paul Clarke Memorial Trust this evening.

Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

## Royal engagements

The following engagements for December have been announced by Buckingham Palace:

1: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Stock Exchange and attend a luncheon.

4: Princess Anne, as patron, opens Women in Sport conference, organized by the Central Council of Physical Recreation at the Y Hotel, Great Russell Street.

5: The Duke of Edinburgh, as President, attends meeting of Central Council of Physical Recreation on industrial participation in sport at Engineering Employers' Federation, Broadway House, London.

The Prince of Wales delivers opening address to Anglo-American conference on alternative energy sources at Royal Aeronautical Society, 4 Hamilton Place, London. The Prince attends Foreign Press Conference at the Savoy Hotel, London. The Duke presents awards at national final of Shell Better Britain Competition, 1978, in Kensington Royal Hotel.

6: The Prince of Wales presides at meeting of the Prince's Council at 10 Buckingham Palace. The Duke of Cornwall visits the Prince's Council in the Dorchester area. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit headquarters of the Church Commissioners at Lambeth Palace, London, on occasion of their thirtieth anniversary. The Prince attends Fleet Air Arm Officers' Association twenty-first annual dinner at Royal Naval Air Station, Yeovil, Somerset.

7: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend service of Royal Victorian Order at St George's Chapel, Windsor. The Prince of Wales accepts honorary fellowship of Royal Society of Medicine. The Prince of Wales visits the Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey, and attends sixteenth birthday party of Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey.

8: The Duke of Edinburgh visits factory of Shredded Ltd in Exeter. The Prince of Wales, as patron, visits the Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey, and attends sixteenth birthday party of Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey.

9: The Prince of Wales visits the Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey, and attends sixteenth birthday party of Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey.

10: The Prince of Wales visits the Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey, and attends sixteenth birthday party of Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey.

11: The Prince of Wales visits the Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey, and attends sixteenth birthday party of Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey.

12: The Prince of Wales visits the Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey, and attends sixteenth birthday party of Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey.

13: The Queen, accompanied by Prince Andrew, attends premiere of *Superman* in aid of National Association for Mental Health at the Empire Cinema, Leicester Square. The Prince of Wales presents Personalities of the Year trophy at BBC Television Centre, London.

14: The Queen opens rebuild of County and Co in the Strand, London. The Prince of Wales visits headquarters of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, Mableton Place, London. The Prince visits the Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey, and attends sixteenth birthday party of Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey.

15: The Prince of Wales visits the Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey, and attends sixteenth birthday party of Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey.

16: The Prince of Wales visits the Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey, and attends sixteenth birthday party of Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey.

## Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. M. Pridoux and Miss A. Keith. The engagement is announced between James, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Pridoux, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire, and Angela, daughter of Mr and Mrs Keith, of West Barnham Hall, Norfolk.

Mr R. P. Edmunds and Miss P. A. Angell. The engagement is announced between Hugh Francis, son of Mr and Mrs Edmunds, CME, CBE, and Mrs Edmunds, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs O. D. Angell, of Bracknell, Berkshire.

Mr G. A. Bopper and Miss P. A. Angell. The engagement is announced between Alan, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Bopper, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Angell, of Bracknell, Berkshire.

Mr J. Smith and Miss S. C. R. Steele-Baume. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Smith, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire, and Sandra, daughter of Mr and Mrs Steele-Baume, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire.

Mr M. P. M. Watson and Miss L. J. Huntington. The engagement is announced between Malcolm, son of Mr and Mrs Watson, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire, and Linda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Huntington, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire.

Mr C. C. Worth and Miss D. Simons. The engagement is announced between Vivian Charles, only son of Mr and Mrs Worth, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire, and Diana, daughter of Mr and Mrs Simons, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire.

**Dinner**  
Hymel Old Boys' Association. The annual reunion and dinner of the Hymel Old Boys' Association was held on Saturday at the Hymel Old Boys' Association, 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire.

**Service dinner**  
237/238/239th Field Regiment, RA. The annual reunion dinner of the 237/238/239th Field Regiment, RA, was held at the County Assembly Rooms, Lincoln, on Saturday.

**Service luncheons**  
Royal Indian Navy (1812-1947) Association. The annual reunion luncheon of the Royal Indian Navy (1812-1947) Association was held at the County Assembly Rooms, Lincoln, on Saturday.

**Appointments in the Forces**  
Royal Naval Air Station, Yeovil, Somerset. The Prince of Wales presides at meeting of the Prince's Council at 10 Buckingham Palace.

7: The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend service of Royal Victorian Order at St George's Chapel, Windsor. The Prince of Wales accepts honorary fellowship of Royal Society of Medicine.

8: The Duke of Edinburgh visits factory of Shredded Ltd in Exeter. The Prince of Wales, as patron, visits the Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey, and attends sixteenth birthday party of Prince of Wales' School, Epsom, Surrey.

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## Marriages

Mr S. Cole and Miss E. C. Cole. The marriage took place on Saturday at the church of St Mary the Virgin, Stanborough, Northamptonshire, between Mr and Mrs Cole, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire, and Mrs Cole, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire.

Mr R. P. Edmunds and Miss P. A. Angell. The engagement is announced between Hugh Francis, son of Mr and Mrs Edmunds, CME, CBE, and Mrs Edmunds, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs O. D. Angell, of Bracknell, Berkshire.

Mr G. A. Bopper and Miss P. A. Angell. The engagement is announced between Alan, youngest son of Mr and Mrs Bopper, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire, and Patricia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Angell, of Bracknell, Berkshire.

Mr J. Smith and Miss S. C. R. Steele-Baume. The engagement is announced between John, only son of Mr and Mrs Smith, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire, and Sandra, daughter of Mr and Mrs Steele-Baume, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire.

Mr M. P. M. Watson and Miss L. J. Huntington. The engagement is announced between Malcolm, son of Mr and Mrs Watson, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire, and Linda, daughter of Mr and Mrs Huntington, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire.

Mr C. C. Worth and Miss D. Simons. The engagement is announced between Vivian Charles, only son of Mr and Mrs Worth, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire, and Diana, daughter of Mr and Mrs Simons, of 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire.

**Dinner**  
Hymel Old Boys' Association. The annual reunion and dinner of the Hymel Old Boys' Association was held on Saturday at the Hymel Old Boys' Association, 10, Sunningdale Road, Hampshire.

**Service dinner**  
237/238/239th Field Regiment, RA. The annual reunion dinner of the 237/238/239th Field Regiment, RA, was held at the County Assembly Rooms, Lincoln, on Saturday.

**Service luncheons**  
Royal Indian Navy (1812-1947) Association. The annual reunion luncheon of the Royal Indian Navy (1812-1947) Association was held at the County Assembly Rooms, Lincoln, on Saturday.

**Appointments in the Forces**  
Royal Naval Air Station, Yeovil, Somerset. The Prince of Wales presides at meeting of the Prince's Council at 10 Buckingham Palace.

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## Church grant that puts a strain on loyalty

By Clifford Longley

Religious Affairs

It is beginning to seem that the £40,000 grant given by the World Council of Churches to the Patriotic Front in Rhodesia has put a greater strain on the loyalty of the council's British constituency than any previous action.

Next week the British Council of Churches will debate the matter, and so will the General Synod of the Church of England, next month. From the average tone of church feeling at the regional level, judging from the diocesan newsletters, addresses to provincial or local synods, and comment in the church press, there is either sorrow or anger abroad in the land, but little sympathy and little support.

The question now facing the British churches is simply whether to turn the other cheek, or to make a fuss.

When the Programme to Combat Racism of the WCC decided to make grants to liberation movements in Mozambique and Angola before the Portuguese revolution, church bodies in Britain became troubled. The WCC had not until then understood the reality of southern African politics, or recognized the

extent to which Christianity was no longer a strictly Western religion but transcended geography, politics, and race. The initial indignation at the thought of church money being used to symbolize support for armed revolt was not strictly logical. Western churches have never found any difficulty in accepting the military actions of their governments, even to the extent of supplying chaplains for the troops.

It was taken for granted in the Second World War that resistance fighters could legitimately use any means to expel German occupying forces from their territory, and subjectively at least, the moral content of the Mozambique and Angola guerrillas' campaign was in the same class.

Thus Western concern looked a little hollow, even a little prejudiced, when the world leadership of the World Council of Churches came to review its policy. The British Churches in turn, understanding the issues better and perhaps changed and educated by the experience, settled down to live with the Programme to Combat Racism, to defend it at the bar of public opinion, and to share of resources to feed, clothe, and shelter innocent civilians.

The grants from the special fund are earmarked for humanitarian purposes, and the Patriotic Front has given undertakings to this effect. If the WCC were to base its case only on the humanitarian aspect, it would be stronger. It has chosen not to, and must accept the consequences.

The main purpose of the grants administered by the WCC is to give moral support. Groups selected to receive them are not necessarily endorsed in every detail, but they are given to understand that world Christianity wishes them well.

That is not the same thing as the British and American governments' policy of accepting the Patriotic Front as a liberation force, with or without whose participation any settlement in Rhodesia would be precarious or doomed.

That policy implies no well-wishing to Mr Nkomo or Mr Mugabe, or ill will towards Mr Sikhole and Bishop Muzorewa. It is a policy endorsed, for what that is worth, by the British Council of Churches. It is not the policy the World Council of Churches has chosen. It has opted to take sides in a political argument, and has now to take seriously the coming challenge to defend itself or admit an error of judgment.

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## OBITUARY

## MR TIBOR SERLY

## Composer and writer on music

Mr Tibor Serly, the American-Hungarian composer and writer on music, died in London on October 15. He was 77, though best known for his work in connection with Bartok—he completed the Third Piano Concerto and put together the Viola Concerto from Bartok's sketchy material—he was a composer in his own right.

Serly was born in Hungary but in 1905 his family went to live in New York. He returned to Hungary to study, where Kodaly was his principal teacher, but he was also much influenced by the composer Bela Bartok. He played the violin and the viola in orchestras in the United States. In his own music he devised a new type of modal system (the "modus laticus") and experimented a good deal with sonarities.

His works include symphonies, concertos and chamber music; his wife, Miriam Molnár, is a leading exponent of those involving the piano. Serly wrote on Bartok and on theoretical topics; at his death, a volume of the history of melody was just finished. His study of Bartok remains incomplete.

**MR H. E. KING**  
C. T. B. writes: Harry King, who had a most adventurous career in the oil industry, died at his home in Sheringham on October 6 at the age of 76. Trained as an electrical engineer at Faraday House, he first entered the oil industry in Peru, from where he was invalided out of







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# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

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### Corporation tax rules revised in new standards for accountants

By Brian Appleyard

Companies will no longer produce accounts indicating they are paying corporation tax at the full rate of 52 per cent under a new accountancy standard which comes into effect on January 1.

Known as Statement of Standard Accounting Practice (SSAP), it has been produced by the Accounting Standards Committee almost 18 months after its original discussion, document, Exposure Draft 19, on the issue.

Essentially it recognizes that because of tax concessions like stock relief and capital allowances, few companies pay anything like the full corporation tax rate. In fact many large companies pay only advance corporation tax on their dividend distribution.

Previously deferred tax due to these allowances was put under a special balance sheet heading on the basis that theoretically the sums could one day become payable.

But successive indications from Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, suggest that they are not likely to be called in. So the accountants have taken the view that only where tax allowances or incentives are not expected to continue in the future will they be shown as a tax charge.

Mr Tom Warren, chairman of the Accounting Standards Committee, said the deferred tax issue had been a "problem child" for the profession. In earlier standard, SSAP 11, the committee had proposed showing a full tax charge in the accounts, but SSAP 15 effectively reverses that view.

Mr Warren denied that this was about-turn in the face of industrial pressure, as had been suggested by some critics. He said it was a decision to "go up to the economic substance of the tax system."

SSAP 15 represented the accountants' decision to "roughly right rather than precisely wrong."

One item included in the standard which was not in the exposure draft, requires companies to reveal to what extent

### Whitehall to investigate fall-off in oil exploration

By John Rusley

Officials at the Department of Energy are concerned at the decline in offshore oil drilling activity which this year now seems likely to fall considerably short of the government estimates. An investigation into the reasons for the decline is being carried out.

At present it is not known whether the decline is temporary and associated with a concentration of effort in development work, or whether it is a more permanent response to some aspect of government energy policy.

Dr J. Dickson Mabon, Minister of State at the Department of Energy, is expected to speak on the subject when he goes to Leith, Midlothian, tomorrow.

However, he has conceded that the number of exploration wells drilled this year will be lower than the 105 recorded last year. We shall naturally be exploring the reasons with the oil industry," he said.

The Government has not published specific forecasts, but was hoping that the momentum of drilling activity would be maintained in 1978.

Appraisal wells increased by 10 to 38 last year, and exploration wells by nine to 51. So far this year only 51 exploration and appraisal wells have been spudded in.

Last week the minister rebutted suggestions made by Mr Tom King, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, that the figure for wells drilled this year would be half the "abysmally low" figure for 1977.

Using Brown Book statistics, he pointed out that the 1977 total of 105 was the second highest in the past 10 years, exceeded only by the 116 in 1975.

Harbour dues: Lewis Offshore subsidiary of the Fred Olsen-Aker Group, will be charged £25,000 harbour dues at Stornoway for vessels involved in the £6m contract for the conversion of the Drilmaster rig to a production platform for the BP Buchan field.

Three rigs manoeuvred the Drilmaster into Gullmug Bay, adjacent to the fabrication yard, at the weekend. However, the company will not be allowed to start work on the contract until the harbour commission's terms are accepted.

### Steel managers threaten sanctions

By Donald Macintyre

British Steel could face widespread disruption after a decision by the union representing middle and senior managers to operate a strike action if they receive an acceptable pay and productivity offer.

Delegates to the Steel Industry Management Association conference at the weekend decided on a card vote of 9,568 to 968 to give their leaders the authority to decide the date and method of a cumulative campaign in support of restoring differentials by a productivity payment.

SSMA, whose members earn between £5,000 and £12,500 a year, is claiming payments of up to £420 a year and says that some members' earnings have already been overtaken by some foremen and supervisory staff.

Robert Muir, association's general secretary, said unless the corporation made a satisfactory offer at a meeting expected before the end of the month the union would set a date for the sanctions.

Sanctions would start as selective "guerrilla" action and could include refusal to use the telephone, or cars on BSC premises: to work overtime not covered by specific agreements and in the last resort, strike action in the event of any victimization of managers for operating other sanctions.

The members involved include key works managers, engineers, and production controllers. The last time SSMA operated sanctions of this kind in 1974 they had an impact on the corporation within two days.

SSMA has accused BSC of "stalling tactics" on its claim, which dates to last year, and says that Mr Peter Broxham, director, industrial relations, wrote suggesting talks only after hearing that the leadership would put proposals for industrial action to the weekend conference.

Part of the managers' frustration stems from their failure to share in the benefits won by manual workers under the work measurement incentive scheme. They point out that colliery managers have been given direct stakes in the profits of the productivity deal between the National Coal Board and the miners.

One conference delegate, from Shotton,

produced figures showing that a former foreman promoted to a middle-management grade had earned a salary of £5,340 up to March 1978. By contrast a colleague who was still top-graded craft foreman, could expect total earnings of £6,327 in the current year.

Delegates defeated by 87 votes to nine a move to delete the threat of sanctions and to call instead for a meeting within two weeks with Sir Charles Villiers, BSC chairman.

A further move to insist that any strike call must be first referred to a branch ballot was also defeated by 74 votes to 15.

One minority speaker, however, a senior manager, warned delegates: "We are not talking about the Ford Motor Company, a profitable organization which does not go to the Government every year with a begging-bowl in its hand."

SSMA wants backdating of the increase and agreements to be reached before December 1. The claim is outside what it expects in its annual settlement on January 1, a separate claim for which is expected to ignore government pay policy and go for rises substantially above 5 per cent.

### Uphill task for dollar diplomacy in Opec arena

Mr Michael Blumenthal, is to visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Iran next month.

The American Treasury Secretary will hold talks which could have a major influence on the oil pricing decisions to be taken in December by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

It is just five years since the oil exporters took the dramatic decisions that suddenly transformed the global economic environment for the worse. On October 16, 1973, the Gulf countries, meeting in Kuwait, announced a 70 per cent rise in posted prices.

In the following two weeks all the Arab oil-producing nations launched export embargoes.

American officials have sought often in recent years to moderate the most militant forces within Opec. They have enjoyed considerable success, largely because Saudi Arabia, in particular, has accepted the argument that further sharp oil price boosts, or attempts to make political gains through oil export embargoes, might well work against its own long-term financial interests.

But Mr Blumenthal knows that he faces an uphill task if he is going to be successful in his mission. He recognizes that the oil exporters have suffered substantial losses as a result of the steady decline in the dollar's value.

New non-Opec oil flows from the North Sea and Alaska have also contributed to a slowing of global demand for Opec's output.

In addition, the majority of Opec member countries are importing more goods and services than can be covered by their oil export revenues. Only a handful—according to the International Monetary Fund—looks like continuing to enjoy balance of payments surpluses, while the majority of the 13 Opec countries build bigger payments deficits.

It is hoped within the Carter Administration that Mr Blumenthal may prevail upon Opec leaders he meets to refrain from oil price rises in view of the strengthening tide of American inflation and the prospect of a slowing in the rate of its economic growth.

At best it seems probable that the Treasury Secretary will be lucky to get a vague commitment.

Many oil industry executives expect Opec to raise prices by 5 per cent in December, and quite a few suggest that a 10 per cent increase is more than probable.

It does appear, however, that so far Mr Blumenthal, in his many contacts with Opec leaders, notably the Saudis, has convinced Opec that it should continue to price oil in dollars and desist from significantly reducing their holdings of dollars in the reserves.

These are bound to be important topics for discussion by the Treasury Secretary on his Middle East mission.

Frank Vogl  
in Washington

### EEC hope of monetary accord may hinge on Callaghan-Schmidt talks

From Peter Norman  
Brussels, Oct 15

Plans for a European monetary system (EMS) come under political scrutiny again tomorrow when EEC finance ministers meet in Luxembourg.

Since their last meeting in Brussels four weeks ago, which ended the so-called Belgian compromise as the basis for further study of EMS, two weeks of experts have been working out various alternatives to putting the scheme into action, on the target date of money 1.

But the options that have been outlined in the committee EEC central bankers and a monetary committee appear divergent: many experts doubt whether a workable draft EMS will be ready on time by the end of this month.

Much will depend on the outcome of the bilateral consultations between Mr James Callaghan and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, in Bonn on Wednesday and Thursday.

The two expert groups, which met in Brussels last week to prepare for tomorrow's meeting, have been looking mainly at the Belgian suggestion of reducing the parity grid and using systems for currency intervention in EMS, and the proposals to extend the lines of credit between central banks in the two-year interim period before creation of the planned European Monetary Fund.

But the crucial issue of intervention rules, differences have emerged between national delegations recalling the earlier gap between advocates of the rival parity grid and basket systems.

Because the compromise proposal was so vaguely worded, the experts have been able to devise very different approaches to the question of intervention rules in the system that can only be resolved by high-level political decisions.

All appear to agree that currency movements as defined by the "indicative" basket would reach their limits before hitting the cross rates set up under the parity grid.

But the one extreme the Germans want a system that would be similar to the existing European currency snake, where use of the "basket" designed to single out a currency deviating from the norm, would only lead to consultations between central banks and would not compel any changes of policy.

At the other extreme, it seems as if the British, backed by the

Belgians, have been arguing in favour of the basket's triggering automatic intervention between the parity grid margins and compelling consultations on the economic and monetary policies of the deviant country.

This variation of the system could also impose penalties on a deviant country by deferring settlement of debts in the case of a strong currency or limiting the access to short-term credits in the case of a weak one, on the argument that this would create a symmetry of obligations in the system that is lacking in the simple parity grid.

The attitudes of other EEC members vary between these two extremes. Although the differences may seem technical they could determine whether the final system has a deflationary or inflationary bias.

Similar divergences exist on the question of the credits to be set up before the conclusion of the fund. Short and medium-term credit lines totaling 25,000 million European currency units (about \$33,250m) have been under discussion.

But it remains to be decided whether a member country could in an emergency have access to the entire sum or whether drawing rights would be related to a central bank's credit position within the scheme.

### Fresh talks with Japan on car curbs

Talks aimed at restricting the Japanese share of the United Kingdom car market are due to open in London early next month, with representatives of the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) likely to come under pressure to accept a smaller share of the market next year.

Negotiators from Tokyo will be meeting a team from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders.

It is thought that SMMT will be pressing the Japanese to give a firm commitment to a market share of 10 per cent or less.

Last year Japanese imports captured 10.6 per cent of the United Kingdom market and while the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry now expects this year's share to be about the same, earlier this year they had expected it to decline.

Japanese cars in the first nine months of this year have taken an 11.2 per cent market share.

There have been difficulties in arranging the talks because the Japanese were upset by what they saw as the continuing reluctance of the United Kingdom over its car import duties.

Talks between JAMA and SMMT are held twice a year and are supposed to cover a wide range of motor industry topics.

But inevitably the question of Japan's car exports and the difficulties British motor companies experience in selling to Japan will be the main topic.

Dispersing the smokescreen, page 21

### BSC welcomes Benn proposal to subsidize coking coal supplies

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent

Plans for subsidizing coking coal supplied to the British Steel Corporation by the National Coal Board have been welcomed by the state steel undertaking.

Officials of the National Economic Development Office are looking at the possibility of providing subsidies on the coking coal supplied to the BSC by the NCB following a suggestion made by Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, last week.

This follows the announcement of a £17m subsidy on sales of coal to the Central Electricity Generating Board.

Senior executives of BSC have warmly welcomed the proposal, although no formal discussions have yet taken place with the NCB against the background of the reported subsidies the French and German steel industries are receiving on their coking coal supplies.

Earlier this year, after months of talks, BSC negotiated a new long-term supply agreement with the Coal Board for a reduced level of deliveries because of the continuing recession in the world steel market.

But whether an agreement can be hammered out on terms for a subsidy scheme will depend on the views of the NCB over quality levels.

The corporation is continuing to import about one-tenth of its coking coal requirements because of quality considerations that are critical to the

successful operation of some of its modern blast furnaces.

The discussions will also involve BSC's sponsoring department, the Department of Industry.

Officials are conscious that there could be difficulties with the BSC's European competitors over what they would regard as unfair assistance at a time when the commission is attempting to ensure that the measures taken to stabilize the steel market are made to work.

In a further development of the commission's anti-crisis plan for steel, the National Association of Steel Stockholders has voted to support a policy of recommended prices.

This week plans for a renewal of the commission's steel production drawn up under the Ad Hoc Steel Industry Committee, Davignon, Commissioner for Industry, will be discussed, with the likelihood that the existing measures will be maintained for a further year.

One of the features of the Davignon plan has been a system of minimum prices aimed at producing greater stability in the steel market.

This caused problems to the stockholding industry, but at the weekend Mr Ernest Barrett, president of the NASS, said the organization continued to lead its full support to the Davignon plan.

Traditionally suppliers bought their supplies from producers at the same prices as consumers, and their mark-up reflected the services the stockholders provided.

### British Shipbuilders look to close links with China

By Our Industrial Correspondent

British Shipbuilders has taken an important step towards closer cooperation with China's shipbuilding industry. This emerged after the arrival in Hongkong of a nine-man delegation led by Admiral Sir Anthony Griffin, chairman of BS, which has spent days visiting Chinese shipyards and talking with government officials.

Admiral Griffin said the visit, made at the invitation of the Chinese authorities, had been "highly successful". He added: "It has given us a much better understanding of the Chinese shipbuilding industry, and the way to make the first step towards cooperation."

"Quite simply, our objective was to put forward and explain our proposals for future close cooperation and I think our hosts were very interested in our ideas. It is clear to us that the Chinese are keen on creating close ties between our two countries on shipbuilding."

He said the delegation, which included representatives from the British marine equipment industry, had been able to visit several Chinese yards and in return had given information on United Kingdom shipbuilding knowhow.

Talks had also been held with officials of the China Ocean Shipping Corporation, China National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Corporation, and other state agencies.

### taly pressing case for 'basket' system

By John Earle  
Brussels, Oct 15

Sigmar Filippo Pandolfi, the Italian Treasury Minister, is alleged in a series of talks held at pressing the Italian viewpoint for overcoming difficulties that have arisen over the decision of the Bremen summit July to establish a European monetary system.

He was having talks in Brussels today with Mr Roy Jenkins, head of the European

### Lonrho plans for two newspapers

Lonrho is hoping to change the Glasgow Herald into a national left-of-centre quality newspaper and to launch a new national Sunday sister paper called the Sunday Herald.

But the plan seems to be largely dependent on whether the Monopolies Commission allows the international trading company, whose chief executive and managing director is Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, to go ahead with its takeover bid for Scottish and Universal Investments (Suiz), of which Mr Rowland is chairman.

The bid was frozen by a reference to the Commission. Lonrho's plans are based on a £10m spending programme in Glasgow to introduce the latest newspaper technology.

### North-South talks on code for transfer of technology

From Alan McGregor  
Geneva, Oct 15

An attempt to reach a working agreement on transfer of technology to developing countries, a major issue in the North-South confrontation, is being made here over the next three weeks under the auspices of the UN conference on Trade and Development.

Delegates from some 100 nations have before them a draft international code of conduct for such transfers, the outcome of two years' preparatory work by government experts. It is generally agreed much progress was made, including accord on objectives and on special treatment for the Third World.

Of the dozen main points still to be resolved, the most important concerns the legal character of the code: whether it is to have binding force or simply to be a set of guidelines to

### Precious metal imports rise

Imported precious metals continue to increase their share of the British market.

Overall, there was a decline in the weight of gold, silver and platinum tested and the losses were suffered largely by domestic manufacturers. The weight of silver sent for hall-marking in July, August and September was 47.6 per cent down on last year, at 28.6 tonnes.

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PRELIMINARY STATEMENT FOR FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MAY, 1978			
The audited result of the financial year ended 31st May, 1978 is as follows:			
	1978	1977	
	000's	000's	
Turnover	17,980	15,724	
Profit before Tax	841	732	
Taxation	274	333	
Profit after tax	567	399	
Earnings per 20p share (after tax)	11.58p	7.10p	
Dividend (per share):			
Proposed Final	1.4171p	1.1646p	
Making Total for Year	2.4171p	2.1646p	
*After deducting £158,000 relief for increase in stock levels.			
External Sales and Profits both advanced by approximately 15% over the levels for the previous year. The year has been one of consolidation and continued rationalisation.			
The current year has started well and order books, both for home and export business stand at the highest level ever in the Company's history. Although margins are constantly under pressure, your directors are confident that in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, profits for the current year will show a further record.			
D. H. Peacock, Deputy Chairman.			

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## MANAGEMENT

## First principles for the Third World

British industrialists faced with sluggish growth prospects and the consequences of high unemployment will find something in common with the experiences of their colleagues in the Third World. In countries such as India, where unemployment stands at 22 million, the emphasis now is on creating new small business units rather than attracting high technology industries which provide few extra jobs.

Managers operating in conditions like this find that practical skills of motivating and leading men are needed more than specialist theoretical knowledge. Managers are finding also that they are expected to become leaders in their local community.

Western delegates will have an opportunity to find out how the developing countries are coping with such problems at the 18th World Management Congress in December. This triennial event is being held in New Delhi which is the second Asian capital to host it. The first was Tokyo in 1969.

The theme of the congress will be *Management Perspectives for Economic Growth and Human Welfare* and particular attention will be paid to management problems peculiar to the Third World. Each main topic is scheduled to be examined by two plenary speakers, one from each side of the industrial fence as it were.

Seen as alarming by some, but of keen interest to others, is the appearance on such a platform of a speaker from the USSR, Dr. G. Brunner, deputy chairman of the State Committee of USSR Council of Ministers for Science and Technology. His contribution is to be complemented by a speech from Dr. G. Brunner, from the EEC Commission. Both men are to speak on the subject of technology and management functions.

The four-day congress is being organized by the All India Management Association, whose president, Mr. Prem Pandhi, is also chairman of Cadbury, India, and a professional manager for over 30 years.

Mr. Pandhi expects India to take the lead in Third World management training and education since formal education for managers started in India in the 1950s, 10 years ahead of Britain. But even though his association is represented on the boards of the institutes, he is highly critical of the results.

Indian administration has long been notorious for its bureaucracy, its delays and red tape. The comparatively recent industrial policy of deliberately shunning mechanized methods has added to the existing weaknesses. This is particularly apparent in banking



Mr. Prem Pandhi, president of the All India Management Association: the right training is crucial.

where computers, or any other machines which might lead to less employment, are not used, as well as in the civil service. Yet the tendency of too many managers even now, he says, is to think that all they need to do is "to sit at their desks and keep their trays empty".

There also are grave risks of corruption, if, for instance, civil servants become involved in business. Leaders in all the developing countries are keenly aware of the dangers here. At the same time there is a desperate need for entrepreneurs, and the educated are encouraged to become self-employed.

Unfortunately the training at present given to many of the 2,000 management graduates from the Indian institutes each year does not equip them to tackle such problems. According to Mr. Pandhi the training is too theoretical. It also does not encourage an attitude of humility or a willingness to learn from experience.

"Many of the new graduates are in too much of a hurry to reach the top rungs of the management ladder. They think they are too good for the lower rungs," Mr. Pandhi, who takes a keen interest in the selection and training of young managers for his own organization, describes the basic qualities needed in a good practical manager as "common sense, leadership, an ability to motivate others and an affability which enables him to work with other people. He prefers candidates who have been active sportsmen in college or led group activities or held positions in student bodies to those with deep theoretical knowledge."

The spread of the country's industrial drive into rural areas places even more emphasis on practical management skills. Conditions often are primitive

—fewer than 203,000 of India's 576,000 villages have electricity, for example—providing challenges which managers working in air conditioned head offices would not believe possible.

The virgin industrial territory being opened up, however, also provides fresh opportunities. Although not convinced about the appropriateness of all aspects of multinational operation in developing countries, Mr. Pandhi is a great admirer of their marketing expertise. "It is remarkable how they enter backward and entirely virgin areas and yet manage to build up a large and expanding market for products which were never heard of here before," he says. He believes that some of these marketing skills could be used to advantage by managers in rural areas. This means adapting products, as well as their packaging, promotion and retailing, to the needs of their potential customers rather than merely imitating the devices used by the multinational commercial is little use, for instance in a country where most of the population do not even have a radio.

So far Indian managers have not seriously applied themselves to marketing in a rural environment, but the potential is enormous. At present most consumer products made in India are aimed at a very small, upper middle class urban section which is growing very slowly, and so the market tends to remain stagnant.

A different type of training is needed to provide managers to plug such gaps. Most young Indian management graduates tend to shy away from being entrepreneurs and are reluctant to work outside the towns. One reason for this could be that most are drawn from middle class salary-income families and gravitate towards the sort of job held by their father in the civil service or banks.

A solution could be to build more field experience into the training programmes. This would mean that industry would have to provide temporary jobs for, say one or two years, for the management institutes' teaching staff. Another would be for industrial organizations to permit their managers to take sabbatical leave to go and teach in the institutes.

As things stand, there is a desperate need for the right kind of manager which is not being met by existing education and training methods, not just in India but throughout the Third World.

Without the right managers, the imaginative schemes for spreading seed capital into rural districts at present being offered by India's state bank and others will not take full effect.

Patricia Tisdall

## Cosy mottoes for the dreamers, pundits and gurus

Mr. Average Manager would probably be well advised to steer clear of Professor Charles Handy's book *Gods of Management—How They Work and Why They Fail*.

Our manager is probably a fairly simple type, daily preoccupied with the minutiae of his job.

His system could be drastically effected by learning that he ought to be a missionary with "the capacity to articulate a vision, to deal perceptively with one's fellow men, to influence by character, example and wisdom rather than by precept, to have the courage to compromise as well as the courage not to compromise—down the ages, Zeus par excellence."

This may be construed as being some way from £12,000 a year, a pension and a semi in Wimbledon Village, as well as from flow charts, cost factors and a militant workforce. But Professor Handy is not one to take the narrow view of things. Indeed, his avoidance of anything resembling a parameter makes it impossible to define what the book is actually about.

Certainly it starts by being about organizations and is full of specific examples ranging from Volvo to Croda International, but by page 311 the reader is likely to feel he has been led up a familiar garden path to be confronted with a very exotic view.

The Gods of the title are the moemonic gimmicks of his argument. He lists four: Zeus, Apollo, Athena and Dionysus.

The Zeus-based organization used the club approach, generally with a few networks, nepotism and quick seat-of-the-pants decisions modelled on what "the old man" would do.

Apollo rules the role-based organization with its emphasis on systems in which the individual is expected to perform his own function regardless. It thrives on predictability.

Athena is the goddess of the task culture consisting of command units. Typically they are youthful, creative and grow bored by routine.

Finally, there is Dionysus, god of the existential culture in which the organization serves the individual rather than vice versa. Professor Handy quotes a university as a typical example, but professional partnerships are perhaps more direct Dionysus types.

All systems tend to depend on mixtures of the gods with different deities dominating at different times, but the thesis is that we have drifted almost

helplessly into an Apollonian culture of vast, impersonal organizations with rules we must unquestioningly follow.

The justification for these organizations is efficiency, profit, growth—but everywhere there is evidence that they are failing.

Professor Handy believes the criteria have to be widened, and quotes Keynes's warning that the economic problem should not be overestimated in its importance or allowed to dominate "masters of greater and more permanent significance."

But he gets his wires hopelessly crossed. From his system of gods he argues or rather guesses, his way to a familiar enough call for a village culture, via a *metanola* (new consciousness) in which managers and leaders will work for personal ideas, etc.

His progress is one of amiable, eclectic mushiness: "Yet the notion of one all-governing purpose, continually articulated in society, is a common theme of this book of Illich and to St. Augustine, the saint of medievalism."

The flabbiness and redundancy of that sentence verge on the breathtaking.

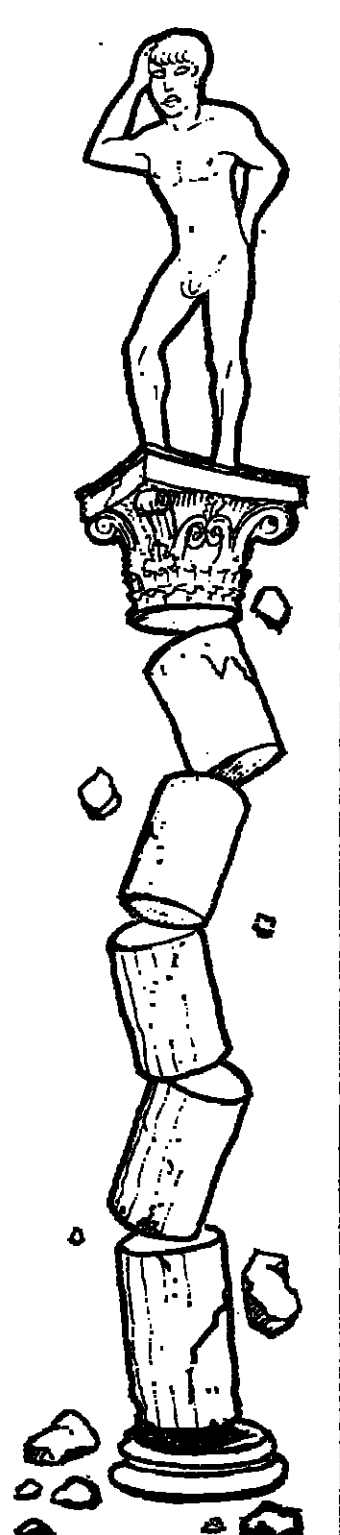
The process of observing our methods of management and subsequently drawing wider conclusions may be worth while. But it is so easy to leap to premature and unjustified conclusions. Professor Handy may well be right in believing we are approaching a crossroads at which our antique hierarchies will founder, and he is certainly right in encouraging managers to consider their position as they change from entrepreneurs to salaried employees of the institutions to whatever comes next.

However, they will hardly be inspired by this jaunty attempt at a visionary approach. The professor would argue that his style is suitably holistic for a crisis which demands dreamers willing to put together all the symptoms and theories.

Unfortunately, cosy mottoes like "small is beautiful" or "the economics of quality" have produced a substantial excess of dreamers intending to develop into pundits and finally gurus.

Managers would be better off sticking with their discounted cash flows, or possibly William Blake, for their future planning.

Bryan Appleyard



An illustration from the dust jacket

"Gods of Management, by Charles Handy, is to be published on October 19 by Souvenir Press at £4.95.

## Political extortion is heaviest burden on Basque economy

Last year was not a stellar year for the tourist industry in general in Spain, but it was very bad indeed in the Basque country. San Sebastian hoteliers estimated that it was the worst season for 30 years.

Yet 1978 was even worse. Tourism during the summer in San Sebastian amounted to only one half of that in 1977. And its beaches, once the "in" place for Spanish aristocracy and high government officials during the summer months, were almost deserted.

Spain's leading national news weekly *Cambridge* estimates that as much as 85 per cent of the big hotels will ask for a moratorium on payments before the end of the year.

Unemployment is increasing in the Basque provinces at a greater rate than the national average. Per capita income in the region is also slipping with relation to that of other Spanish regions.

Basque businessmen are moving away and new investments in the rest of the country, grow scarcer and scarcer.

While government economists predict—and not entirely without reason—that the economy will begin to show improvement in the next few months after a two year slump, the recovery may take longer to reach the Basque provinces.

Once ravaging Catalonia for the title of the country's main industrial area, the Basque country has now fallen upon hard times.

Its shipbuilding capacity is suffering from the worldwide recession: its steel industry is feeling the effects of oversupply and the world market is in a slump. And the fishing and canning industries are labouring under a series of successive restrictions on where the Spanish fishermen can unload their catches, most recently exemplified in the discussions over EEC waters.

Most of all, however, industry in the Basque country is languishing as a result of political extortion. "Revolutionary taxes", arbitrarily imposed by the separatist guerrilla movement, ETA (Basque homeland and liberty) on owners and managers of businesses and factories, must be paid—or else.

The "or else" for Basque entrepreneurs, is exemplified by such cases as that of the owner of a machine-tool factory in an industrial park in Gernika, which was found beside a lonely road near San Sebastian last Friday, with both legs full of bullet wounds.

He had angered the political gangsters by closing a factory which he owned in the Basque country two years ago and

## Further step in build-up by Bastogi

From John Earle  
Rome, Oct. 15

Bastogi, with the acquisition from Montedison of the electrical equipment manufacturer Magneti Marelli, is making another step in changing from a sleepy financial holding group into an active industrial conglomerate.

This new direction has been imposed by Signor Alberto Grandi, the chairman, in command since early this year after leaving the deputy chairmanship of Montedison last year.

Magneti is being acquired by the 116-year-old Italian group through a debt restructuring operation which, it is understood, will result in Bastogi not having to pay any lire.

Signor Grandi has given him first hand knowledge of the ailing chemical group. As a result of this he says it has been decided that Bastogi, which owns 7.6 per cent of the Montedison equity, will not take up its share in the forthcoming Montedison rights issue.

Bastogi recently absorbed Istituto Romano di Beni Stabili, the property group, of which it already had 51 per cent control. It is intended that Beni Stabili, which has had no building facilities since 1975, should pursue a more active policy at home and abroad.

Another move by Signor Grandi has been to set up Agesso, a commercial company for the sale of products of the troubled Liquichimica chemical group, whose rescue has still not been completed.

Bastogi took this action to protect large outstanding credits with Liquichimica. At the same time Signor Grandi says Liquichimica produced 40 per cent of normal paraffins.

## Business appointments

## Sir John Cuckney joins Brooke Bond Liebig

Sir John Cuckney and Mr R. C. Robertson join the board of Brooke Bond Liebig.

Sir Iwan Maddock has joined the main board of Unilever and Son as a non-executive director.

Mr Cyril Townsend is to become general manager of National Westminster Bank's management services division from December 31 when Mr F. W. Gibson retires.

Mr Frank Metcalfe is to be chairman of the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board from November 19, succeeding Mr F. James Fielding.

Mr S. C. Redfern is to join the board of Henry Ashbach as an executive director and head of the corporate finance department.

Mr Harry Gillson and Mr D. W. Eldred are to become directors of Glaxo Laboratories.

Mr P. C. Barrett has been appointed financial director of Hartwells Group, succeeding Mr H. Barrett.

Excess Insurance Group has

## Regional industry in Europe

moving to another part of Spain where he set up a similar plant.

Sometimes the consequences of refusal or inability to pay such "protection money" are even more severe. Kidnappings and political murders are a matter of concern among the executive class in the Basque provinces.

As a result of all this unbusinesslike activity new investment has plummeted even further in the Basque region than in the rest of Spain. Some wealthy Basques have just sold out and left their entire northern region for more prosperous parts of the country, such as the Costa del Sol or the sherry coast in the South-west.

A reflection of the state of affairs in the Basque country can be found in the statistics on the opening of new bank branches.

While it is true that less than half as many branch offices of banks were opened throughout the country in the first seven months of this year, it is also true—and probably significant—that the Basque provinces were near the bottom of the list.

Only two offices were opened in Guipuzcoa during the first seven months, for instance, compared with 78 in Barcelona and 53 in Madrid.

This put Guipuzcoa, the province of which San Sebastian is the capital, in a class with provinces of little industrial development.

In the province of Vizcaya, of which Bilbao is the capital, only nine offices have been opened this year, compared with 35 in the previous year.

Political violence is not restricted to businessmen by any means. Police are prime targets for ETA gunmen. Even buildings and installations are attacked.

Yet the Basque provinces consume one hundred times as much energy as they currently produce, according to the industry ministry.

Unusually standard economic remedies such as easy credit, tax concessions, export incentives and the like will not be enough to get Basque industry back on its feet. Somehow the government will have to make it safe to do business there.

Harry Debelius

## Union chief seeks pact with TGWU

By John Huxley

Plans to pull the 33,000-strong construction section out of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and into an alliance with the Transport and General Workers' Union are being pursued by Mr John Baldwin, the section's general secretary.

Mr Baldwin says in an interview with *Contract Journal* that the move, which has yet to win the approval of his executive council, has already been discussed with Mr Mervyn Evans, general secretary of the TGWU.

The 33,000 members are primarily engaged on large engineering construction sites for clients in the power, oil and gas, and steel industries.

Mr Baldwin says he wants to form a new, broad-based construction craft union within the TGWU which would cover operatives in the building, civil engineering and engineering construction industries.

## BL only third in car fleet league

By Peter Waymark

The poor performance of BL Cars at the volume end of the company fleet market is revealed in a survey published today by the magazine, *Company Secretary's Review*.

It shows that the company came only third among manufacturers supplying cars for company representatives. Among the 858 companies covered, Ford had a 63 per cent share of salesmen's cars, with the Cortina the most popular model. Chrysler came second with 15 per cent. BL took only 12 per cent, three-quarters of which were Martins.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## The British Film Industry is alive, well and working

From Mr David Lenham

Sir, I distressed me greatly to find Sir Basil Engholm, Chairman of the British Film Institute, subscribing to the myth that the commercial film industry in this country is on the decline (letter, October 11).

Far from declining, the film industry at present is going through one of its occasional booms and producers are finding it exceptionally difficult to find sufficient personnel with which to make their films. What is true, is that the making of purely "British" films has declined considerably, apparently because of a reluctance by British investors to put their money into what they see as a "high risk" product.

It is a fact that one can lose as much money as you care to think of if you back a "duff" script. But American producers, by buying good scripts, engaging the best artists, seeking the best directors and employing the best crews are making millions upon millions of dollars.

Star Wars which was made in England has grossed about \$50m at the box office. It cost £5m to produce and I doubt whether there is one investor who could claim that there are other industries available for him to invest in which could bring in that sort of return.

Star Wars was an exception, but there are many foreign investors, impressed by the profits to be made from good films, who are putting large sums of money into film production to produce films for cinema and television audiences.

## Restoration of opencast mining land

From the Chairman, Opencast Executive, National Coal Board

Sir, Mr G. D. Ashley asked (October 12) what experiments on restored opencast land are taking place in order to improve it for agricultural use. I can assure your readers that a great deal of work is being done and we are planning to increase it.

As in the years when he was personally involved, we continue to work very closely with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who are, of course, the foremost authorities in the country on this subject. We also have a number of projects with other agencies.

In our Northern Region, the MAFF will shortly produce a report of their survey of a range of sites dating back 20 years. Their purpose was to assess the effect of management and time on soil development and to compare the management methods used. In Durham, the Ministry also has a research project to determine optimum requirements for the establishment of hedges.

To intensify this kind of work we are arranging with the Ministry to set up local liaison committees to carry out an integrated research programme spanning the entire restoration process.

## Sickness coverage flaws

From Mr P. Cranford Smith

Sir, In an article on Saturday (October 7) mention was made of the fact that the premiums for self-employed sickness benefit are ineligible for tax relief yet the benefits if continuously received for over a year are taxed as income. This is unjust, but worse is to come.

I have recently been invited to increase my sickness cover to "compensate for inflation", but as I am over 45 this will be considered only in the light of a favourable medical report and

We are fortunate enough to have members working all over the world and it is their experience that our industry is widely respected which is perhaps reflected by the number of awards made to our members and the current level of investment in this country which was running at £43m at the end of last September.

I hope Sir Basil does not subscribe to the view that our industry is now "only" a service industry. We see nothing wrong in providing a service and do not subscribe to the Victorian view that this is in some way distasteful. We are happy to compare ourselves to Dutch salvagers, Texan oil men or London insurance brokers who provide a worthwhile service and who have the respect of the world.

We will be happy to enjoy that same respect and will be content in the knowledge that we are supplying enjoyment and entertainment to millions of people. It is to be regretted that the fruits of our labour will not return to this country, but that is not our fault although we will happily support any organization or group of people who attempt to alter this situation.

The British Film Industry is alive and well... and working very hard indeed. Yours faithfully, DAVID LENHAM, Chairman, British Film Institute, 303/315 Cricklewood Broadway, London NW2 6PQ, October 11.

## Support for overseas trade fairs

From Sir Frederick Catherwood, Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board

Sir, The "British stand" which Mr Cookson visited (Business News, October 4) at the Canadian National Exhibition (CNE) in Toronto was not officially sponsored and was presumably put together by local private interests. There is an enormous number of trade fairs throughout the world and the BOTB in responding to industry's wishes, concentrates on those international events where British exporters consider that they are likely to meet serious buyers and achieve maximum sales. In the current financial year we shall be supporting around 7,000 firms at over 350 foreign exhibitions, a programme far greater than that of our main competitor countries.

The CNE, splendid though it might be, is a general fair organized primarily for the entertainment of the Canadian public and is not designed to attract serious trade buyers. It is therefore understandable that the event does not have much appeal for the British exporting community. On the other hand, British companies will be represented in force at the eight international trade shows which the BOTB is supporting this year in Canada and it is here that we shall expect to make solid progress in expanding our sales to Canada.

FRED CATHERWOOD, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET.

## Flexible hours

From Mr Graham Reinelt

Sir, I was pleased to read your article, in the *Business Efficiency* Supplement (October 2) on the subject of flexible working hours. I would like to point out, however, that while Mr Hodgson is correct in stating "industry has been slow to abandon the concept of fixed starting and finishing times" the estimate given is unduly pessimistic.

Whereas Mr Hodgson's estimate indicates about 100,000 employees operating flexibly throughout Britain, this company has helped to introduce flexible working hours to over 100,000 employees in central London alone.

Government blessing for flexible working hours is not only implied but practised. We, along with two other companies have contracts to supply equipment to all departments of the Civil Service, and we have a contract with the Post Office.

Commercial enterprise has not been slow to recognize and adopt the advantages of flexible working hours; indeed the top ten life insurance companies all offer systems but, as Mr Hodgson suggests, British industry is being left behind by its European and Scandinavian counterparts.

Yours faithfully, G. REINELT, Director, Hengstler Flextime Limited, Flextime House, 233 High Street, Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire EN8 7AZ.

## Not gordon

From Mr Gordon Windows

Sir, In the *Business Diary* (October 10), the diarist refers to Mr Eric Morley as a "failed Conservative candidate for Dulwich".

In the event of the diarist, David Felton, unsuccessfully applying for a position as journalist, would he be content to be referred to, in print, as a "failed journalist"?

Yours faithfully, GORDON T. WINDOWS, 72 Burton Road, London, SW9.

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16th October, 1978

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# Commercial Properties & Services to the Business World



## Survey finds demand for offices

Some thought-provoking conclusions have been provided by a new survey of office property in the West Midlands—among them, contrary to some predictions, that an acute shortage of space may appear in parts of the area within the next two years.

The survey was undertaken by E.H. Jones Martin, the Birmingham-based agency, which is instructed on more than 30 per cent of accommodation in the area. Although parts of the West Midlands County Council area are undoubtedly suffering from over-supply difficulties, the survey shows, shortages appear to be building up, particularly in the centres of Birmingham and Edgbaston.

Some confirmation of the survey's findings is also supplied by recent developments in the region as a whole, indicating that commercial interest is at the least holding up well.

The survey shows a considerable increase in the amount of space let through-out the county council area,

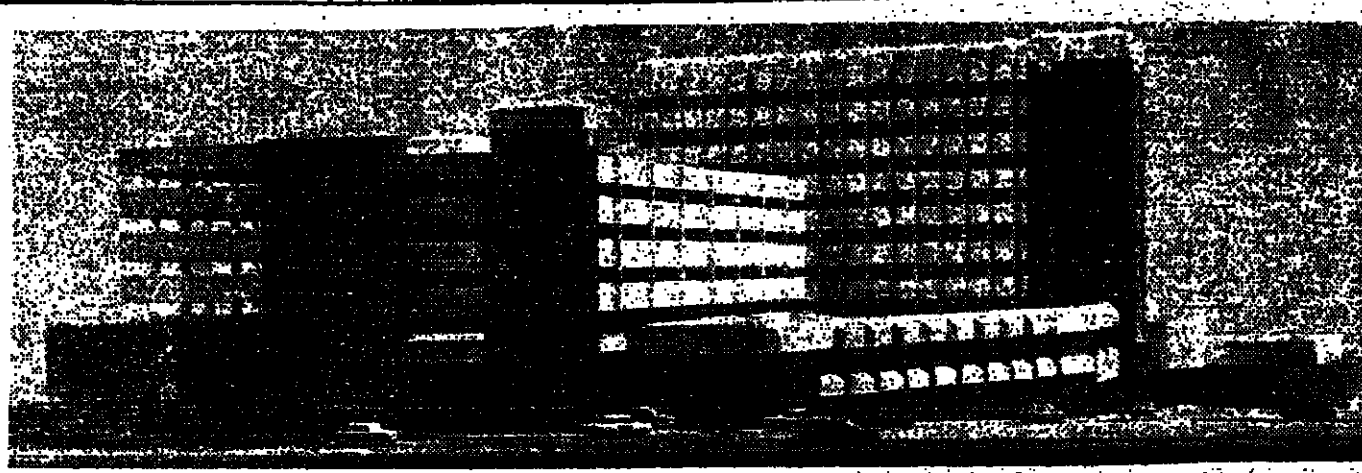
up to 1.24 million sq ft last year from 807,000 sq ft the previous year. About 2.7 million sq ft is now available.

Only 10 per cent of the 14 million sq ft total stock within central Birmingham and Edgbaston is now available, however, and since the time required to produce a new building is roughly two years, it is arguable that sufficient free space will not be available to meet demand.

The survey also points out a marked differential between prime location rents—more than £5 a sq ft in the core of Birmingham, for example—and those outside, which tend to fall within the £1.75 to £2.25 bracket.

Take-up rates have also been high. The figure for the inner core of Birmingham over the last year is 89 per cent, leaving only 18,000 sq ft of first-grade space available, and although rates are obviously lower outside this area, the agent says that comments about over-supply are misleading. These normally come from outside the region, it said.

Other developments in the region indicate a buoyant market. A development association between Birmingham Industrial, part of the Wolverhampton-based William Whittingham group, and



The £12.5m Wellington shopping centre at Aldershot, which opens next month.

Barton and Sons, has resulted in contracts being exchanged on the preletting of a 153,000 sq ft factory and warehouse to be occupied by Beldray Ltd at Mount Pleasant, Bilton.

The development is described as a unique property rationalization scheme between an industrialist and a developer. It forms part of a much larger scheme which has resulted after six months negotiation. The full development amounts to 290,000 sq ft with a current value of about £2.5m.

The building will be constructed by Whittingham and

the value of the initial contract will be more than £1m. The development is two-phased, scheduled to end by January, 1980. Beldray, a subsidiary of Butterfield Harvey, is known for its manufacture of items such as ironing boards and ladders and was advised by Bernard Hughes, Kennard Vaughan and Henry Vale and Sons, of Wolverhampton.

At Leamington Spa, City and Continental Property has announced plans for a shop and office development with an estimated capital value of £2.5m when complete.

Finance has been arranged through a major pension

fund. City and Continental Property will also be announcing shortly details of a major scheme in Piccadilly. The Leamington development will consist of 21,000 sq ft of offices over seven ground-floor shops, both to be completed by the end of next year. Although work has not yet started, the agents, Lambert, Smith and Partners, Snares and Jones, Lang, Woodroffe, already have six of the shop units under offer from national multiple public companies at the asking price of about £12,500 each.

Through the agents Barnett Baker, the Grand Metro-

politan Pension Trust has acquired two new investments for a total price of £1.4m. They are an office and shop building in the centre of Croydon, bought from Intercontinental Property Holdings, and four new warehouse units on the Globe Farm Industrial Estate near the M6 at Rugby, the latter producing an income of about £65,000. The developer, Mainbridge, was represented by Chamberlain and Wilton.

Other developments around the country include the announcement of a November 13 opening date for the £12.5m Wellington shopping centre at Aldershot, where

all four stores and 24 of the 27 shop units have been let or are reserved. As well as 151,000 sq ft of shop space, there is also a 37,000 sq ft office block, now under offer.

New reports from London indicate yet another sluggish month for West End lettings in September, coupled with a dramatic increase in the space available, and a similar trend for the City. In the West End, according to figures from Drivers Jones, the arrival on the market of Devonshire House, Piccadilly, and De La Rue House, Regent Street, prevented the lowest available space figure for two years from being achieved and in fact led to a 30 per cent increase.

However, although De La Rue House is under offer, the amount of space let fell 14 per cent to 50,000 sq ft, making it, together with June, the least active month in two years.

Surveys from Richard Saunders and Partners and Debenham Tewson and Chinnocks echo this for the City.

About £2.5m has been paid by Iraq Petroleum for the headquarters of the headquarters of the company, at 289-293, High Holborn, in the main building of the block, the freehold in-

terest of which was recently acquired by the pension fund and totals more than 24,000 sq ft of shops and offices.

Originally developed by Amalgamated Investment and Property, it was let by Knight, Frank and Rutley to produce a net income of £130,000 before the sale of the receiver's headleasehold was dealt with. Iraq Petroleum were advised by Barrington Laurence.

The potential of the Covent Garden area is indicated by the purchase of Leivers, for its clients, the Thomson Organisation, of 13,000 sq ft of offices and studio accommodation at 57-59 Long Acre. The selling price was £1.3m, agreed for a publishing subsidiary, E. A. Shaw acted for the vendors, the English Property Corporation, which had refurbished the building in line with GLC conservation policy.

Other recent sales include that of a 41,000 sq ft freehold office and bank building at 163 Essex Road, opposite the station, by the Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association for about £3.8m. Provident Mutual was advised by King and Company and the vendors, a subsidiary of the Stock Conversion and Investment Trust, by D. E. and J. Levy.

John Nicholson-Lord

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# Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Davalle

## PERSONAL CHOICE



The Drums and Pamela Cundell in the final instalment of 'The Drums' (BBC 1, 6.45).

Use a D and an E into OTRAG and that sums up the assane feelings about a top secret spy satellite launching now being set up in Zaïre. At least it was top-secret until marama asked for, and got, special permission to move in its mers and shoot whatever caught its eye. Tonight (BBC 1, 10) we see the results. OTRAG is the name of the private company that operates the base. Behind it are some of Hitler's rocket technicians. It is immune from Zaïre's laws and, it wants to, it can even order the evacuation of the 250,000 people who live in this area of central Africa. The Russians OTRAG is a cover for Nato intervention in Africa and that rocket weapons are being tested at the base. OTRAG denies all it is all it is doing, it says, is offering facilities to any country to such a spy satellite; in short, to break the major powers' monopoly.

Tonight's edition of Granada's World in Action (8.30) is voted to a man who insists he is really a woman, and a woman to insist she is really a man. Both are awaiting the operation that will take them a step nearer to what they claim is their true sex. The programme is in the form of interviews, which means producers do not have to come up with an opinion one way or the other. But a psychiatrist, briefly (too briefly) interviewed, asks it clear that there is more to the transsexual than the sex to cause a sensation.

John Timpon, co-president of the Today programme and mainline newscaster, is an affable and considerate soul—the sort of person, one would have thought, to be dispatched to darkest Soho to try to unmask those acidulous Private Eye rix like Lord Gnome, Grovel, E. J. Thrill and Blackleg. But what the BBC did with Mr Timpon and today in night Eye, Public Interest? (Radio 4, 11.05 am) we learn how and faced in his encounter with Goliath and Co.

Johann Sebastian had to yield some of the limelight to others in the family in last week's 9.05 am spots on Radio 3. But tonight (Radio 3, 8.00) he is heard in all his solitary glory, in a performance of his marvellous Mass in B Minor, from the Royal Festival Hall, with the Richard Hickox singers and orchestra. A fine line-up of soloists—John Shirley-Quirk, Norma Andrews, Margaret Cable, Charles Brett and Philip Langridge.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: + STEREO; \* BLACK AND WHITE; ! REPEAT.

## TELEVISION

### BBC 1

9.38 am, For Schools, colleges (until 10.45); 9.38, Science All Around (time); 10.00, Merry-go-round (water way); 10.25, 10.30, 10.35, 10.40, 10.45, You and Me: for the four-and-five-year-olds (until 11.00); 11.00, For Schools, colleges (until 12.10); 11.00, Engineering Craft Studies (friction); 11.22, Music Time; 11.45, General Studies (metalwork); 12.45 pm, News and weather; 1.00, Pebble Mill: Erin Pizzy, champion of battered wives, talks about her autobiography; 1.45, The Flumps: The Magnet story for children; 2.01, For Schools, colleges (until 3.00); 2.01, Words and Pictures; 2.18, Location Britain (Luncheon); 2.40, Going to Work; 3.15, Songs of Praise: from St

### BBC 2

10.05 am, The Role of the Nurse: Part two: in the Surgical Ward; 10.30, Get Organized: (for Safety's Sake: trade unions and accidents at work) (r); 11.00, Play School: same as BBC 1, 3.55, Closedown at 11.25; 11.25, International Golf: Colgate world matchplay championships; 2.15, Let's Go: for the mentally handicapped. Today: the telephone (r); 2.30, Roads to Conflict: Second part of these documentaries about the Arab-Israeli dispute (r); 3.00, Knitting Fashion: Part two—Take a Square (r); 3.30, Making Toys: Today, it's floor toys (r); 4.00, The Object of the Exer-

### BBC 4

John the Baptist, Halesowen 3.55, Play School: David McKee's story The Man who was Going to Mind the House; 4.20, The Mole and the Bull-dozers: cartoon (r); 4.25, Jackanory: Patrick Moore begins reading his own story Planet of Fear; 4.40, C.E. Bears: cartoons; 5.00, John Craven's News-round: Junior newsreel; 5.10, Blue Peter: Twentieth birthday edition. The original presenters, Christopher Trace and Linda Williams, will join in the studio celebrations; 5.40, News, with Angela Rippon; 5.55, Nationwide: current affairs programme; 6.45, Dad's Army: the final instalment of this popular series about the Home Guard. Corporal Jones decides to marry; 7.20, Tycoon: strange facts continue to emerge about the late Sir Sydney Clark. Episode 5 of the series, with Diane Cheno, Norman Rodway and Jean Kent; 8.10, Panorama: The Friends Who Put Fire in the Heavens: Spy satellite base in central Africa (see Personal Choice); 8.45, News, with Angela Rippon; 9.00, Film: White Lightning (1973); 9.30, The World Tonight: a free-to-air show that can help the police to catch some liquor-smugglers; 11.05, Tonight: an examination of the origins and operations of the Anti-Nazi League; 11.45, Weather: Regional News. BBC 1 variations: SCOTLAND: 10.00 am, Around Scotland; WALES: 1.45, Pili Pili; 4.40, Siangthang; 6.45, Barrow; 6.50, Heddin; 9.25, Gareth Edwards; 10.55, Young Artists.

## RADIO

### Radio 4

6.00 am, News, Weather, Papers, Sport; 6.10, Farming Week; 6.30, Today; 6.45, My Apprenticeships (6); 6.50, News; 6.55, Start the Week, Desmond Wilson; 7.00, News; 7.05, Wildlife; 7.10, Daily Service; 7.15, Story, The Derelict Track; 7.20, News; 7.25, Private Eye, Public Interest: Gossip, satire, reporting; 7.30, Announcements; 7.35, News; 7.40, You and Yours: The World of Work; 7.45, The World of the Form (5); South of England; 7.50, Weather; 7.55, The World at One; 8.00, The Archers; 8.05, Woman's Hour; 8.10, Listen with Mother; 8.15, News; 8.20, Play: All in a Flap by Brian Miller; 8.25, News; 8.30, Story: Dream Girl; 8.35, News; 8.40, Six O'Clock News; 8.45, The Play's Casbook (How the World Goes Round); 8.50, News; 8.55, The Archers; 9.00, From Our Own Correspondent; 9.05, Play: Talleyrand by David Threlkeld; 9.10, A Sideswarp Look at...; 9.15, Kaleidoscope; 9.20, News; 9.25, The World Tonight; 9.30, Call for the Dead (3); 9.35, A Book at Bedtime: The House with the Green Shutters (6); 9.40, News; 9.45, The World; 9.50, News; 9.55, The World; 10.00, Regional News, Weather; 10.05, Regional News, Weather.

### Radio 3

6.55 am, Weather; 7.00, News; 7.05, Concert: Handel, Giuliani, Ravel; 7.10, News; 7.15, Concert: Elgar, Vaughan Williams, Bliss; 7.20, News; 7.25, Composer: Sir Lennox Berkeley; 7.30, Talking About Music; 7.35, Settings of e. e. Cummings; 7.40, Music by Cage, Copland, Dickinson, Diamond, Dougherty, Mellers; 7.45, Bourne-mouth Symphony Orchestra, part 1: Smetana, Liszt; 7.50, News; 7.55, Bourne-mouth 50, part 2: Shostakovich; 8.00, News; 8.05, BBC Lunchtime Concert: Bartok, Mozart; 8.10, Manchester International Organ Festival 1978: Buxtehude, Bach; 8.15, Music by Tchaikovsky, Wilder, Stravinsky; 8.20, News; 8.25, Homeward Bound; 8.30, News; 8.35, At Home: Beethoven, Ex, Oris; 8.40, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson. Recital: Chopin, Ex; 8.45, Bach Mass in B Minor, part 2; 8.50, Raising the Siege. Talk by Ian Grimble; 9.00, Bach Mass, part 2; 9.05, News; 9.10, India: Sarangi and tabla recital; 9.15, News; 9.20, News; 9.25, News; 9.30, News; 9.35, News; 9.40, News; 9.45, News; 9.50, News; 9.55, News; 10.00, News; 10.05, News; 10.10, News; 10.15, News; 10.20, News; 10.25, News; 10.30, News; 10.35, News; 10.40, News; 10.45, News; 10.50, News; 10.55, News; 11.00, News; 11.05, News; 11.10, News; 11.15, News; 11.20, News; 11.25, News; 11.30, News; 11.35, News; 11.40, News; 11.45, News; 11.50, News; 11.55, News; 12.00, News; 12.05, News; 12.10, News; 12.15, News; 12.20, News; 12.25, News; 12.30, News; 12.35, News; 12.40, News; 12.45, News; 12.50, News; 12.55, News; 1.00, News; 1.05, News; 1.10, News; 1.15, News; 1.20, News; 1.25, News; 1.30, News; 1.35, News; 1.40, News; 1.45, News; 1.50, News; 1.55, News; 2.00, News; 2.05, News; 2.10, News; 2.15, News; 2.20, News; 2.25, News; 2.30, News; 2.35, News; 2.40, News; 2.45, News; 2.50, News; 2.55, News; 3.00, News; 3.05, News; 3.10, News; 3.15, News; 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